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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'VOA' PLAN TO STRENGTHEN 'PROPAGANDA' REPORTED

HK210335 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jul 82 p 6

[Report: "'The Voice of America' to Strengthen Official Propaganda"]

[Text] The new director of the Voice of America (John Hughes) said that from now on, the Voice of America will strengthen its editorials to reflect the views of the U.S. Government.

According to a report by THE NEW YORK TIMES, this was stated by (Hughes) on 6 July when he presided over the opening ceremony of a new VOA broadcasting studio in New York. For over a year, there has been controversy in the U.S. Government over the tasks and activities of VOA. The conservative Republicans, including President Reagan's close counselors, consider that VOA has not been able to publicize official policies forcefully. But some liberal Democrats and professional reporting and editing VOA personnel hold that if VOA strengthens propaganda, it will damage its "reputation for impartial news reports."

The reason why (James Conklin), the first VOA director appointed by President Reagan, resigned in March was that he had not been able to meet the needs of the government. (Hughes), who has recently assumed office, said the tasks of VOA include explicitly expressing the government's views. He said that VOA will broadcast one editorial each day. He has already selected Ke Luo Pu Sai [0344 5012 2528 1049], a former reporter for FORTUNE magazine, to be the person mainly responsible for writing these editorials. VOA is part of the U.S. International Communication Agency. Its annual expenditure amounts to \$110 million and it is on the air for listeners abroad for 950 hours a week in 41 languages.

CSO: 4005/1211

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'RADIO BEIJING' ON UN SPACE CONFERENCE IN VIENNA

OW110554 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Aug 82

[Talk on issues regarding the 2nd UN conference on the exploration and peaceful use of outer space being held in Vienna]

[Excerpts] The outer space we mention here is cosmic space. To develop cosmic space is an epoch-making step in the field of science and technology in the 20th century. The first UN conference on the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space was held in Vienna in 1968. The 334th session of the UN General Assembly, held in 1978, adopted a resolution to convene the second UN conference on the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space this year. This conference is aimed at summing up and appraising the current development of science and technology in, and the uses of, outer space, as well as the experience in bringing about international cooperation. The conference will discuss existing problems and offer some guidelines and suggestions for improvement to further promote the various activities for the peaceful uses of outer space and develop international cooperation. [passage omitted]

To explore space and use outer space peacefully for mankind is the main theme of the second UN conference on the exploration and peaceful uses of outer space. However, people have also noticed that there have always been some problems in this rapidly developing field of space science and technology--problems that should be solved as soon as possible. First of all, the exploration and uses of outer space should be of benefit to all people in the world. However, the development of space science and technology has been monopolized by almost all the developed countries, particularly the superpowers. This is a very unreasonable situation. The developing nations and other medium-sized and small countries have called for efforts to correct this imbalance in the development of science and technology in outer space and strengthen international cooperation in this connection, so that more developing nations will be able to share achievements in this field. This is the topic to be discussed at this conference.

Also, for the past few years, the two superpowers--the United States and the Soviet Union--have gradually extended their arms race to outer space. The threat to world peace and security posed by the development of weapons in outer space has stirred up greater and greater uneasiness in the international community.

For the past two decades, the United States and the Soviet Union have intensified their efforts in the study and development of weapons in outer space. These two countries are spending an average of \$25,000 per minute in this connection. Each of them has nearly 1,000 military satellites, used for reconnaissance, communications, navigation and the issuance of warnings against any attack by enemy missiles. [passage omitted]

In a speech delivered on 4 July this year to welcome the return of space shuttle "Columbia" to earth, U.S. President Reagan said that in the future, the United States would deploy antisatellite weapons in space and improve the early warning system. On the next day, the Soviet mass media immediately responded, condemning the United States for regarding cosmic space as a future battlefield. At the same time, they said that the Soviet Union would adopt necessary steps to counter the U.S. efforts. [passage omitted]

Facts have shown that, although the United States and the Soviet Union have chanted about the peaceful use of cosmic space, they, in essence, are covertly and overtly struggling against each other in vigorously developing weapons in outer space.

The developing countries believe that outer space should be used for peaceful purposes to serve the well-being of the whole of mankind. They are opposed to an arms race in outer space, which is harmful to world peace and security. They hold that, only by preventing nations from engaging in an arms race in outer space, will it be possible to create a favorable atmosphere and conditions for the peaceful uses and exploration of outer space. Therefore, people have pinned their hopes on the second UN conference to further promote the peaceful uses of cosmic space, bring about effective international cooperation, adopt measures to demilitarize outer space, and prohibit the development of all weapons there.

CSO: 4005/1211

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

RISE OF ECOLOGY PARTY IN FRG EXAMINED

HK171209 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Aug 82 p 6

[Article by Li Shihua [2621 0013 5478]: "The Ever-Rising West Germany Green Party"]

[Text] Representatives of every district assembly of the West German Green Party met on 10 and 11 July in Hamburg for the party's First National Assembly to discuss the possibilities of an alliance with the Social Democratic Party [SDP]. Before this meeting, the chairman of the West German SDP, Willi Brandt, said: "On a basic level, we have not eliminated the eventuality of an alliance with the ecologists." On 11 July, (Pei-te-la Kai-li) [0160 3676 2139 0418 0448], a member of the executive committee of the Green Party, said in a meeting, in response to this remark, that such an alliance "would not be an impossibility" after the general elections in 1984. Despite the fact that after the National Assembly the Green Party eventually decided not to sign an agreement outlining an alliance with the SDP, the party nevertheless wishes to cooperate from now on in certain aspects. This represents a new trend appearing in the present West German political and social scene.

West German politics have seen constant upheavals since last year. In the West Berlin elections in May 1981 as well as the local elections for legislative assembly in March of this year in Lower Saxony and June in Hamburg, the SPD met with defeat and saw its popularity decline, while the ruling coalition between the SDP and the Free Democratic Party [FDP] has become increasingly shaky. The FDP and the SDP have formed a coalition government in West Germany ever since 1969, but have often been divided on many governmental policies, resulting in numerous political wrangles. In recent years the influence and power of the FDP has been steadily diminishing and hence now, the party has no desire to slide downhill along with the SDP. At the FDP representative assembly for the Black Forest region on 10 June, it was decided that tactics should be changed and plans were drawn up for an alliance with the Christian Democratic Union [CDU], to be completed after the district assembly elections on 26 September.

During this turnabout in the political situation in West Germany, a phenomenon took place which became the focus of much attention: the number of votes cast for the Green Party, whether in district assembly elections or local

elections, saw a significant increase. Since the Green Party first won a seat in a district legislative council in October 1979, they have won a further 40 seats since then in Bremen, Baden-Wurttemberg, Lower Saxony and Hamburg as well as West Berlin. Since the Black Forest local elections in March 1981, the Green Party has had representatives on district councils too, later winning further seats in the district council elections in Lower Saxony and Schleswig Holstein. Of particular interest was the election for legislative assembly in Hamburg in June of this year, when the Green Party won 7.7 percent of the votes, beating the 4.8 percent of the votes won by the FDP. Thus some West German analysts regard the Green Party occupying a position behind only the SDP and the CDU as West Germany's third largest political party.

The environmental conservation or ecology movement, which began in the 1970's saw considerable development after 1975. By the end of the 1970's and the beginning of the 1980's, some environmentalists had begun to gradually organize themselves into groups, and the Green Party is one of the more significant parties to come out of these groups.

The main objective of the Green Party is to place environmental protection in a position of prime importance. The party advocates the necessity of ecological balance and opposes environmental pollution, nuclear power and industrial programs which result in environmental destruction. They demand the closure of all nuclear power stations and their replacement by power stations using conventional fuels. In addition, the party advocates a reduction in the process of automation and the reorganization of large industrial complexes with high levels of production into small-scale enterprises, as well as a slowing down in the development of advanced and precision technology and the increased organization of labor-intensive industries. With these policies the party hopes to reduce the present severe unemployment figures and establish a kind of self-sufficient economy. In addition, the policies of the Green Party also reject nuclear armament and the deployment of U.S. medium-range guided missiles. Instead, the party wants to see nuclear disarmament and the development of a peace movement opposed to all kinds of nuclear usage and all war. While these social and political policies of the West German Green Party have come under fire by some politicians who consider them idle dreams, there has been considerable support from many West Germans, in particular, young voters.

The continuous rise of the West German Green Party is hardly surprising, Indeed it is the product of the deepening political and social crisis in West Germany.

Since the latter half of 1980 West Germany's economy has gone into recession. Within the last 2 years the economy has come to a virtual standstill with inflation and unemployment on the increase and to date, the economic situation has not been able to make any fundamental improvements. In addition, the high level of industrial development has destroyed the ecological balance and environmental pollution has reached serious proportions. On the international scene, relations between East and West have become more strained with the intensification of the arms race between the two hegemonist powers, the United

States and the Soviet Union, making the threat of nuclear war greater day by day. All of this has greatly alarmed many people in West Germany, especially the younger generation whose bleak future has made them want to search out a new alternative solution and a new political force and shake off the problems surrounding them. The appearance of the Green Party coincided well with these demands and social trend of thought.

Although at present the Green Party is still far from being a mature political party and as yet cannot be regarded as a tightly organized and unified political party or force, nevertheless it has already become a significant political force which can no longer be taken lightly on the West German political stage. Its existence and development is having gradual but obvious influences on the West German political scene. Even Herr Walter Leisler-Kiep, party committee member of the CDU admitted, "We have no reason to accept the aims of the Green Party, but I do take very seriously the fact that the Green Party received 7.7 percent of the votes in Hamburg." In particular it is worth noting that most of the votes that the Green Party won were those of mainly young voters turning from the SDP to the Green Party. For this reason the now unstable SDP is taking the Green Party extremely seriously and is hoping that after the possible dissolution of the alliance between them and the FDP, they may be able to establish a new alliance with the Green Party, thereby preserving the SDP's political position. At present the SDP and the CDU are evenly matched in terms of political strength thus both must rely on the third party's strength to achieve any political force.

Looking at the developmental trend of the Green Party, it seems likely that starting from the imminent Black Forest district assembly elections in September until the next general elections for Federal Parliament in 1984, the Green Party will be able to pick up over 5 percent of the votes and thus enter district assemblies and the Federal Parliament. The influence of the Green Party, which is increasing daily has very clearly added a new complex factor to the West German political scene.

CSO: 4005/1211

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC JOINS INTERNATIONAL QUATERNARY UNION

OW101858 Beijing XINHUA in English 1847 GMT 10 Aug 82

[Text] Moscow, 10 Aug (XINHUA)--China has been formally accepted as a member of the International Union for Quaternary Research at its 11th congress which ended here yesterday.

About 955 scholars from 50 countries attended the meeting which opened 1 August.

The meeting received over 1,000 academic reports on climate changes, animal migration, human development, the rise and fall of oceans, etc., over the past two million years. These reports also dealt with mineral resources, engineering, natural disasters and environmental protection.

A 24-member Chinese delegation headed by Liu Dongsheng, member of the Division of Earth Sciences of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and chairman of the Chinese Committee for Quaternary Research, attended the meeting and submitted 24 academic reports.

Professor Liu Dongsheng read out his report on new developments of research on quaternary in China, which was praised by the participants.

H. Faure from France was elected president of the union and Professor Liu Dongsheng, vice-president.

Twelve scientists who had made great contributions in the world were elected as honourable members of the union, one of whom was noted Chinese palaeo-anthropologist Pei Wenzhong, founder of Beijing man at Zhoukoudian.

It was decided at the meeting the next congress will be held in Canada in 1987.

CSO: 4000/175

PARTY AND STATE

FUJIAN MEETING ON ADVANCED PARTY UNITS

Advanced Party Units Meet

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jun 82 p 1

[Article: "The Fujian Provincial Party Committee Commends the Advanced Units and Outstanding Party Members"]

[Text] On 26 June, the provincial party committee held a meeting to commend the advanced party branches, advanced party groups and outstanding Communist Party members, calling on basic level party organizations and Communist Party members throughout the province to devote their energy to emulating and catching up with the advanced, to make constant efforts to strengthen the building of the party and its fighting power, to rectify its workstyle, to lead the people to cultivate a healthy lifestyle, and to play a great role in building our socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization.

The meeting was attended by more than 1,200 persons, including representatives of advanced units and outstanding Communist Party members; leading comrades on the provincial party committee including Xiang Nan [7309 0589], Ma Xingyuan [7456 5281 0337], Jin Zhaodian [6855 2507 0368], Wu Hongxiang [0124 3163 4382], Cheng Xu [4453 1645], Yuan Gai [5913 2395], He Ruoren [0149 5387 0086], Jia Jiumin [6328 0036 3046], He Minxue [6320 2404 1331], and Wei Jinshui [7614 6855 3055]; leading comrades on various prefectural and municipal party committees; comrades on the staff of party organizations, party general branches and party branches of various provincial level departments, commissions, offices and bureaus.

The meeting was declared open at the auditorium of the Xihu Guest House at 8 am yesterday. Cheng Xu, secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the meeting. After Wu Hongxiang, secretary of the provincial party committee, read out to the meeting the "Resolution of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee on Commending the Advanced Party Branches, Advanced Party Groups and Outstanding Communist Party members," Ma Xingyuan, another secretary of the committee, presented citations to some 107 advanced party branches, 71 advanced party groups, and 251 outstanding Communist Party members.

Later, representatives of party branches of Meilin Brigade, an advanced unit in Jinjiang County; of the blast furnace at the Sanming Steel Mill; and of the

No 8 middle school in Fuzhou, reported to the meeting their experiences in strengthening the building of the party and in giving full play to the role of party branches as fighting headquarters and the role of party members as vanguards and models. Jin Zhaodian, secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered a report entitled "Preserve the Advanced Character of the Party and Further Strengthen Its Fighting Power" (which will be released separately). Finally, Xiang Nan, first secretary of the provincial party committee, addressed the meeting, and said: What is expected to happen to an advanced individual and model following his return to his own unit? The first possibility is that some one may come forward to flatter you and say something nice and pleasing to your ears, and to make you feel very sweet until you are carried away by it. The second possibility is that some one may come to irritate and torment you with this sarcastic remark: "Advanced models are fake activists." He said so in the hope of isolating you from the rest of your community. The third possibility is that you may feel your newly earned honors burdensome. You may feel either cocky and arrogant or compelled to follow a conservative approach to work, to say things in a way that pleases all parties concerned, and to do everything in an overcautious manner for fear of making mistakes which will disqualify yourselves to be advanced individuals. I hope that every advanced unit and outstanding Communist Party member can get a clear understanding of this matter, and that they will have a high sense of responsibility to the people, and will never take flattery seriously, never fear being criticized, and never want to become arrogant or conservative. If our advanced units and outstanding Communist Party members can put this principle of our "nevers" into effect, they will find themselves in a better position to bring into play their role as vanguards and models of party members and to preserve the noble quality of the Communist Party membership.

Advanced Units Resolution

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jun 82 p 1

[Article: "The Resolution of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee on Commending the Advanced Party Branches, Advanced Party Groups and Outstanding Communist Party Members"]

[Text] Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, efforts have been made by party organizations at all levels throughout the province to strengthen the building of the party, to restore and carry forward its excellent tradition and workstyle, to increase its fighting power, and to stimulate the enthusiasm of party members for realizing the four modernizations. As a result, many advanced party branches, advanced party groups and outstanding Communist Party members have come to the fore on all fronts.

In an effort to carry forward achievements, pay tribute to the advanced, and further strengthen the building of the party, the provincial party committee has decided, as a token of encouragement, to commend some 107 advanced party branches, 71 advanced groups, and 251 outstanding Communist Party members.

These advanced party branches, advanced party groups and outstanding Communist Party members have fully transformed their party organizations into fighting

headquarters and have acted as vanguards and models in the development of our socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization. They deserve to be called outstanding representatives of basic level party organizations throughout the province and champions of a glorious mission of the modern times.

Party organizations at all levels and party members throughout the province must make conscientious efforts to study their advanced ideas and advanced experiences. Using them as examples, they must resolutely implement the party's line, principles and policies adopted since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, uphold the four basic principles, and maintain political unity with the Party Central Committee. They must serve the people wholeheartedly, maintain close ties with the masses, make themselves the first to bear hardships and the last to enjoy comforts, maintain a clean government dedicated to the public interest, refrain from seeking private gains, and organize the masses to strive to enhance and defend the interests of the party and the people. They must strictly observe party discipline and state laws, uphold democratic centralism, maintain unity with the party, make conscientious efforts to develop criticism and self-criticism, and dare to struggle against bad elements and wrongdoing. They must consciously resist all forms of decadent capitalist ideas and the corrosive influence of residual feudal ideas, reject temptation for corruption and keep themselves clean in order to preserve the noble quality of glorifying communism. They must work and study hard, must be committed to discharge their duties, dare to assume heavy responsibility, and play an active role in building socialism.

The provincial party committee hopes that all advanced party branches, advanced party groups and outstanding Communist Party members will continue to remain modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and impetuosity, carry forward achievements, overcome shortcomings, and redouble efforts to make greater progress.

The provincial party committee calls on basic level party organizations and Communist Party members throughout the province to take an active part in competition for the honors of advanced party branches, advanced party groups and outstanding Communist Party members, to whip up enthusiasm for learning from and catching up with the advanced, to continue to strengthen the building of the party and its fighting power, to rectify its workstyle, to lead the people to foster a healthy lifestyle, and to make a greater contribution to the building of a socialist material civilization along with a spiritual civilization.

9574

CSO: 4005/1087

PARTY AND STATE

ATTITUDE TOWARD INTELLECTUALS

Capable People Versus Bad People

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jun 82 p 2

[Article by Zheng Fang [2973 2455]: "Capable People and Bad People are Two Different Things: A Refutation of the Argument That 'Promoting the Good and Employing the Capable Leads to Economic Crimes'"]

[Text] Since October of last year this paper has successively reported on the bribery and swindling case of Ma Xiguang [7456 0823 0342] and the case in which Han Liansheng [7281 6647 3932] pleaded ignorance of bribery. Recently we have reported on the Huanren Pharmaceuticals Plant musk case and the Sanjiangkou swindling and corruption case. The criminals Ma Xiguang and Han Liansheng as well as those in the Sanjiangkou case were released upon completion of their sentences without being reformed. Such conditions are sufficient to arouse interest.

What are the factors underlying such issues and what lessons are to be derived? Some people believe that this is the evil consequence of the period of promoting and propagandizing "employing the good and capable." This belief is obviously wrong. Our party long ago had already determined upon a cadre line of "appointing people on their merits" and the standard for promoting cadres was to "have both ability and political dependability." The greatest disaster during the 10 years of chaos was the destruction and burying of human talent. A great many people who loved the party and socialism and who were upright and experienced in their professions were cast aside for a long period and their knowledge remained unused. They were repressed and wasted as human resources simply because of problems in their family or social connections or because of problems in their own past. "Employing the good and capable" arose precisely because of accumulated historical factors and the pressing demands of reality. This was entirely suitable and in accordance with the times.

"Employing the good and capable" definitely does not lead to economic crimes. On the contrary, the occurrence of many economic crimes is precisely because the leaders transgressed against this correct policy for employing people. What "good" refers to is the moral qualities which are the political standard for employing people, and its central point is the support of party leadership and socialist policies. What "capable" refers to is professional skills, including experience in management and cultural and technical skills. If our leaders' minds were imbued with the four fundamental principles how could they employ persons who have completed their sentences without being reformed? The key reason why these people became so prominent in their enterprises and had such secure backing was that these enterprises and their leaders departed from the socialist path and fell into the capitalist camp. To take up the capitalist camp methods and undermine the foundations of socialism in order to make a profit necessarily means to relegate upright people to the "trash heap" as "incompetents," while those opportunists and manipulators are looked upon with utmost favor. Money is gained by any means whatever and politics is not considered in hiring people.

During the 10 years of chaos, "class struggle was the key link" and the "enemy situation" was of paramount importance, people were hired only on the basis of having "red roots and orthodox branches" and anyone having slightly "defective" family or social connections was cast aside for fear of being "contaminating," and even the most impoverished people were only concerned with settling "political accounts." In criticizing these extreme left things some people went to the other extreme and paid no attention at all to the party warning that "class struggle will still exist for a long time within certain areas." They disregarded everything in order to make money and extensively hired bad people as if they were capable people. These comrades ought to derive an important lesson from these bitter consequences.

There are two points to be clarified here: one point is that certain leaders took advantage of the slogan "employ the good and the capable" to hire bad people. Doesn't this negate the concept of hiring and promoting good, capable people? In the early period they certainly hired some capable people who had a wealth of management experience and technological skills, and they should be retained and made full use of. In the present and in the future there should be continued support of this policy and there should be no more burying of human talent! The second point is that just because some people are repeat offenders, should we then treat all who have served their sentences as bad people? The answer is no. A careful analysis must be made and those who have been reformed and show atonement for their crimes should be suitably situated and employed, rather than be considered life-long criminals because of one jail sentence. Of course, care must be exercised in employing them, careful investigations and verification must be made. In short, we must thoroughly affirm the

abundant good results of the early period of employing good and capable people and we also must clearly see the serious lesson learned from allowing bad people to occupy vacancies. There must be positive support and protection of good and capable people, and bad people who commit crimes must be resolutely exposed and attacked. Bad people cannot be mistaken for capable people. If only we can be more realistic in observing and resolving issues there will be much less onesidedness and our efforts will have fewer problems and will be more successful.

Party Recruits Skilled Personnel

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 28 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Zang Xinmin [5258 2450 3046] and Chen Qiusheng [7115 4428 3932]: "Skilled Personnel Honored With Party Membership: Party Organization of Municipal Corporation Upholds a Positive, Serious Principle"]

[Text] The party organization of a municipal corporation is positively and seriously carrying forward the entry of skilled technical personnel into the party. At present, of the 43 skilled personnel in the entire corporation, 15 already are party members, including 7 engineers and assistant engineers who became party members after the 3rd Party Plenum.

More than 10 skilled personnel of this corporation made repeated applications for party membership, but with the influence of "left" ideology their applications were never even considered. After the 3rd Party Plenum all levels of this municipal government corporation corrected the ideological line and followed party policy on intellectuals in making an analysis of the actual conditions facing skilled workers in the corporation. These skilled personnel are worker cadres who graduated from college and middle school and mastered intellectual work after Liberation, and who were fostered by the party. For over 20 years they have labored together with the workers. Their efforts are sincere and dependable and they are dedicated to their work, they have relatively sound theoretical knowledge and abundant practical experience. They are the core strength in the municipal government construction. People who meet party standards ought to be admitted to the party. For those people who had applied for party membership, all party organs carefully investigated their political expressions during the "Cultural Revolution" and after the 3rd Plenum, checked up on their family background and social relationships and admitted 4 engineers and 3 assistant engineers to party membership. The corporation engineer Hou Yuanjun [0816 0337 0193] was a student in a middle vocational school in the early 1950s, but never was admitted to the party because his father was mistakenly involved in rightist issues. The corporation's party committee admitted him to membership on the basis

of his overall consistent manner. After two years of party membership Hou Yuanjun demonstrated clearcut accomplishments in improving the system of rules and regulations and in strengthening construction management work. He recently was promoted to the concurrent positions of assistant manager of the corporation and assistant chief engineer. After Yang Yinfu [2799 6829 4395], an engineer and captain of the 102nd construction brigade, and Lu Shidi [7120 4258 1029], assistant engineer and deputy captain of the brigade, were admitted to party membership they worked with the support of the branch party and the broad staff and workers to rectify enterprise management and carefully organize work, and by doing so managed to improve the economic efficiency of the whole brigade.

11582
CSO: 4005/1015

PARTY AND STATE

IMPROVING RESPONSIVENESS TO THE MASSES STRESSED

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 19 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by staff correspondent: "We Must Tackle Both Ends and Lead the Middle To Deal With Responsiveness"]

[Text] Letters and visits from the masses are the major means for maintaining links between the ruling proletarian party and the masses, for receiving criticisms and suggestions from the masses, for comprehending the suffering of the masses and for understanding the state of affairs in implementing party principles and policies. Letters from the masses provide extensive information on their problems and thoroughly reveal contradictions. They touch on every sphere, stratum, nook and cranny in society. Although most incoming letters bring up problems and rarely offer praise, this is a good thing, for in the letters are many things that we do not come across in reports. They provide an indispensable and significant supplement for leading agencies and leading comrades in understanding the overall state of affairs.

In the past 2 years work involving responding to letters and visits from the people has been taken more and more seriously by party and political agencies at all levels. In our province the department in charge of responding to letters and visits has done a great deal of work with excellent results. The total number of letters and visits from the people throughout the province has steadily declined. There are already 28 long-pending cases that have been turned over to the county without appealing to higher level authorities. Nevertheless, we must realize that work in responding to correspondence is long-term. The view that a decrease in correspondence means that the situation is improving is incomplete. Excessive incoming correspondence is not normal, nor is a lack of correspondence. At present, many remaining historical problems have not yet been resolved, and many still appeal to higher authorities for help in household problems. On the other hand, many new problems continuously occur under new conditions. For instance, this year there has been a noticeable increase in correspondence exposing economic crimes. This state of affairs requires that we not let up in our correspondence work and that we fully recognize the significance and long-term nature of correspondence work in this new period.

At present the major problem in responding to letters and visits in our province is that certain departments still have bureaucratic work styles such as delaying

and procrastinating, so that our responsiveness remains uneven. Many people bypass the intermediate leadership and appeal to higher authorities. In view of these circumstances and problems, it is necessary to actively adopt the measure of "grasping both ends and leading the middle." At one end we must solve the problem of not dealing with problems. Some local and department cadres still obstinately delay, block or equivocate over cases that have already been investigated and should have been put right. In some areas there is a great divergence of opinion regarding certain problems brought to higher levels. There are no leaders with authority who can give a final verdict. In tackling this problem, besides strengthening the leadership in all party and political organs and improving the awareness of cadres, we must also implement the system of responsibility and adopt the method of each level being responsible for a task until it is completed. This will result in cases being unsatisfactorily dealt with one by one in local, municipal and county units within a specified time. As for those who obstinately delay and procrastinate, we must investigate the nature of the problem and educate those that require instruction. Those with serious problems who are unprincipled and who have violated party discipline and state law should be punished. At the other end, we must solve the problem of those who appeal to authorities for help while wilfully making trouble. Those who do this are in the minority, yet they create a very bad influence. Take for example the swindler Xing Xiuzhi [6717 4423 5347] in Nancha District, Yiqun Municipality. He appealed to the authorities for 18 years. From the beginning he manufactured false situations and used illegitimate methods such as roping in others and using bribery to gain false testimony and false diagnoses. Furthermore, he bribed correspondence cadres, set up sex traps, framed others, attacked correspondence cadres who upheld party principles, and caused tremendous losses to the state. It is essential to punish this kind of behavior according to the law. Of course we must also carry out patient persuasion and education on those who wilfully make trouble. As for those who have repeatedly undergone education yet have not improved their ways, we must resolutely adopt measures such as taking them into custody and reeducation through labor. In punishing this kind of person, we must undergo strict examination and approval. We must not wantonly magnify the scope of the problem. If party and political agencies at all levels and concerned departments rigorously concentrate on these two problem areas in order to set other general cases in motion and if they earnestly and carefully launch work in responding to correspondence, we firmly believe that responsiveness throughout the province will achieve even better results.

9864

CSO: 4005/976

PARTY AND STATE

NEED TO TRAIN STRATEGISTS, BUILD THINK TANK EMPHASIZED

Beijing LIAOWANG [OBSERVATION POST] in Chinese No 6, 1982 p 5

[Article: "More Strategists Are Needed"]

[Text] Not long ago, Comrade Chen Yun pointed out: "Today we still need some people to 'figure out something through leisurely strolls.' Our economic sector is in need of such strategists."

Recently, Comrade Hu Yaobang said: "We have too many tacticians and too few strategists."

This proposal for training a number of strategists reaffirmed on several occasions by leading comrades of the Central Committee deserves thorough consideration by cadres, especially those leading cadres at all levels. Strategic matters usually refer to matters of vital significance which will have a decisive impact on the situation as a whole. At a time when our socialist modernization program is just getting off the ground, whether we can open up a new prospect for modernization on all fronts and in all fields, and whether we can score great success in this field before the end of this century depends on whether we can come up with a series of correct strategic ideas. As has been the case on the chess board, a wise move in strategic matters will make a big difference in the development of the situation as a whole. In the event of a misstep, we may end up being the biggest loser in the game.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the party Central Committee has completed the rectification of its guiding ideology in order to bring order out of chaos, has gradually developed a series of correct strategic ideas and has come up with a series of important strategic policy decisions. As a result of the implementation of these correct strategic policy decisions, an excellent situation marked by political stability and unity and quick economic rehabilitation and expansion has developed rapidly in the wake of the 10-year turmoil our country has gone through. At present, an important question facing comrades throughout the party, and especially leading cadres at all levels is whether they can achieve unity with the party Central Committee on the matters of strategic thinking, persist in implementing

the party's line, principles and policies and further develop the excellent situation. Doing so requires our cadres to become strategists viewing things with strategic visions.

At present, what worries us is a shortage of strategists in the ranks of our leading cadres at all levels. Instead of investigating and studying matters of overall interest, some comrades prefer to see the world from a narrow point of view or from behind a fig-leaf. In this position, they are only interested in doing things which benefit their specific localities. In the end, their greediness for small profits and their near-sightedness have led them to lose sight of larger interests and to see things without a perspective. Some comrades, ignorant of the actual situation, have followed an unimaginative approach to work, which results in an exchange of watermelon for sesame or for nothing despite all their troubles. Some comrades have followed an overcautious approach to work for fear of being held responsible for mistakes, and have become indecisive, incoherent and hesitant in action under pressure. In the end, they have let favorable opportune moments slip away causing a delay in the implementation of work. A lack of coordination has also led some moody and temperamental comrades to commit many unnecessary costly errors. All this stems from a lack of strategic perceptions. Without a strategic vision, one may fail to view the situation as a whole, or come to trips with the objective laws governing the development of things. Without a strategic vision, one may begin to lose confidence in moving forward and disqualify oneself as a strategist. Unfortunately, many comrades have failed to grasp this necessary point well.

"I am concerned only with specific work while the Central Committee is concerned with the strategic matters." This idea is obviously wrong. Although it is true that the nation's strategic policy decisions are made by the Central Committee, the party must count on its members and leading organs at all levels to put its strategic thinking into practice and its strategic policy decisions into effect. If all leading cadres at all levels fail to study strategic problems, they will find themselves unable to comprehend the true meaning of the Central Committee's policy decisions, and to take firm steps to implement the party's strategic thinking. When confronted with new problems, new contradictions, new difficulties and new frustrations on the road of advancement, they may even become confused about the objectives to be achieved, may prevent others from gaining a clear view of things that lie ahead, and may lead them to skepticism about the strategic ideas which will have an impact on the situation as a whole. Meanwhile, although we must view the nation as a whole, we must also view all regions, departments and units as a whole. Under the guidance of the nation's overall strategic thinking, every leading comrade must focus his attention on the most important strategic matters having a decisive impact on the overall situation under his control. In this sense, no leader can be allowed to dissociate himself from strategic matters, and no specific work can be done without the benefit of strategic guidance. Nor can leading cadres at all levels refuse to study strategic matters under the pretext that they are interested only in doing their own specific jobs well. It can be said that the whole is made up of parts. In doing a job of local interest, everyone must raise problems and suggest their solution which will have a decisive effect on the situation

as a whole. Through the presentation of problems and alternatives for their solution, we can make valuable and significant contributions to the strategic policy decisionmaking process until it becomes perfect. Only when every leading cadres concerned with local work can see things from the strategic point of view, can our entire party and people throughout the country truly rally behind a unified strategic thinking and make truly concerted tactical action to open up a new prospect for the development of modernization.

A strategist must have courage, knowledge, and versatile aptitude for swiftly making right decisions.

The term "courage" here means resolute, firm, down-to-earth and daring revolutionary spirit needed to define and realize a strategic objective. Men with such daring spirit will neither retreat in the face of interference from the "Left" or the Right nor feel disheartened in the face of difficulties and frustrations; once a policy decision is made, they will move straight forward to carry it out. Lu Xun said:

"All obstacles that stand in the way of this movement--be they things of the past or present, men or ghosts, 'Three Rites' or 'Five Canons,' 100-year-old Song Dynasty or 1,000-year-old Yuan Dynasty, celestial sphere or eight diagrams, gold men or jade Buddha, family-inherited prescriptions on pills or confidential prescriptions on capsules--should be trampled under foot without exception." It is this mettle that we really need in the course of realizing the strategic objective of our socialist modernization program!

The term "knowledge" here means a thorough understanding of the actual situation and viewing the trend for the development of objective things with perspectives. Comrade Mao Zedong said: "A commander's correct dispositions stem from his correct decisions, his correct decisions stem from his correct judgments, and his correct judgments stem from a thorough and necessary reconnaissance and from pondering on and piecing together the data of all kinds gathered through this reconnaissance." Whether or not a commander can make correct judgments and decisions through reconnaissance and deliberation depends on how much he knows. A farsighted leader can always promise to associate his policy decisionmaking process and its execution with the scientific foundation, strictly follow the scientific approach to the decisionmaking process, and apply the scientific ways of thinking and methods of work so that he can come up with right decisions. In this connection, the term "knowledge" means not only his experience, commonsense and wisdom but also his theoretical levels and scientific education.

Courage and knowledge are two things that complement each other and qualities essential to a strategist. The mediocre and lazy people who fear making mistakes, bearing responsibility, racking their brains, and exploring new frontiers can never be expected to become strategists.

The party's strategic thinking is a matter of prime importance which will have a bearing on the situation as a whole, and the basic interests of millions upon millions of people. Leading organs at all levels must relieve some comrades of their routine administrative duties, and allow them to enjoy

some leisurely strolls so that they can devote themselves to the brain-racking process of strategic research as part of an effort to establish and develop a perfect policy decisionmaking system. To this end, we must train and produce a large number of strategists along with a large number of researchers with strategic visions. Although the second category of personnel, called "advisors" in ancient China, and a "brain trust" or "think tank" in foreign countries are not strategic decisionmakers, they constitute an indispensable team to the experimental process which may produce outstanding strategists.

9574

CSO: 4005/1077

PARTY AND STATE

HENAN PROVINCIAL CYL CONGRESS OPENS 6 AUGUST

HK070411 Zhengzhou HENAN Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Aug 82

[Summary] The 8th Henan Provincial CYL Congress opened in Zhengzhou on 6 August. The congress will seriously sum up CYL work experiences in the new period, define the future tasks and principles, and elect the 8th Provincial CYL Committee and the delegates to attend the 11th National CYL Congress. Some 1,000 delegates are attending this congress.

Present at the opening ceremony were responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, people's congress standing committee, government and military district including Zhang Shude, Yu Yichuan, Li Baoguang, Shang Tan, Hu Shangli, Wang Bingzhang, Song Yuxi, (Zhang Chixia), (Chen Bingzhi) and Yue Xiaoxia. (Liu Chongwei), acting secretary of the provincial CYL committee, presided.

Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Yu Yichuan made a speech. (Liu Chongwei) delivered a work report, in five parts: "1) Review of work of the past 3 years; 2) educate young people in communist ideology; 3) be a heroic shock force in the four modernizations drive; 4) rectify and build the CYL organizations well; 5) CYL cadres must set examples for young people."

CSO: 4005/1204

PARTY AND STATE

PREFECTURE CONGRESS CLOSES 10 AUGUST

HK110728 Haikou HAINAN ISLAND Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] The Sixth People's Congress of the Hainan Li and Miao nationalities autonomous prefecture closed yesterday afternoon. At yesterday's plenary meeting, the representatives approved a resolution based on the government work report of Comrade (Wang Rifeng). The meeting also approved the report on the implementation of the economic plan for 1981, the draft plan for economic development in 1982, the draft of the final accounts for 1981 and the budgets for 1982, and the work reports of the prefectural people's court and procuratorate. The congress approved the provisional planned parenthood regulation for the minority nationalities of the autonomous prefecture.

At the end of the meeting, the representatives seriously considered and talked over the list of candidates and elected by secret ballot the leadership group of the Sixty Prefectural People's Congress Standing Committee and the prefectural people's government. (Chen Shufeng) was elected chairman of the prefectural people's congress standing committee, (Han Liren), (Jiang Shaochen), (Huang Qunmei), (Li Yi) and (Lin Xiajun) were elected vice chairmen. (Wang Yuefeng) was elected head of the autonomous prefecture, (Yang Hong), (Li Guangliang), (Lin Anbing) and (Wang Zhuwu) were elected deputy heads. The congress also elected the director of the prefectural intermediate people's court and the chief procurator of the prefectural people's procuratorate. Prefectural CPC Committee Secretary (Zhang Rihe) attended and spoke.

CSO: 4005/1204

PARTY AND STATE

JILIN DISCUSSES LIAO CHENGZHI'S LETTER TO CHIANG CHING-KUO

SK030730 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Aug 82

[Excerpts] On 2 August, the 4th Jilin Provincial Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang held its 10th enlarged meeting to freely discuss Liao Chengzhi's letter to Mr Chiang Ching-kuo in the hope that the Taiwan authorities will resolutely give up their former prejudice to realize the unification of the motherland at an early date.

Comrade (Geng Yuelun), vice chairman of the Provincial Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, said: The letter from Liao Chengzhi to Mr Chiang Ching-kuo proceeded from national righteousness, the prosperity of the motherland and the people's happiness. It is filled with profound sentiments and courtesy and is written with sincere words and earnest wishes, expressing the common aspirations and voice of the people in China and the innermost thoughts and feelings of all Chinese people who cherish the motherland and are looking forward to unification. We sincerely hope that the Kuomintang and the communist parties will work hand in hand anew to achieve the third cooperation in favor of the country and the nation and to realize the great cause of reunifying the motherland peacefully. [passage omitted]

All participants unanimously expressed the hope that Mr Chiang Ching-kuo will make up his mind at an early date to give a positive response to Liao Chengzhi's letter.

CSO: 4005/1210

PARTY AND STATE

'XINHUA' NOTES ACCLAIM OF LIAO CHENGZHI'S LETTER

OW080849 Beijing XINHUA in English 0810 GMT 8 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 8 August (XINHUA)--Liao Chengzhi's letter to Chiang Ching-kuo has been widely acclaimed in China and abroad since its publication on 24 July.

A series of discussions were held by democratic parties, businessmen, academic circles, returned overseas Chinese and Taiwan compatriots living on the mainland, who praised the letter as having voiced the aspiration of the one billion Chinese people on both sides of the Taiwan Straits.

Appreciation for Liao Chengzhi's letter has been shown in Hong Kong, Macao and foreign press commentaries and in statements made by well-known Taiwan compatriots living abroad and overseas Chinese.

Foreign press described the letter as a demonstration of the Chinese communist party's maximum good will toward Chiang Ching-kuo and the Kuomintang and of the party's strong desire to cooperate with the Kuomintang for the third time.

History has proved that cooperation is beneficial to the nation as well as to the Kuomintang, many people said.

Some compatriots who have returned from Taiwan to the mainland refuted such talks as "unifying China with the three people's principles" and said that these principles advocated by Dr Sun Yat-sen have long been realized on the mainland.

They cited Dr Sun Yat-sen's statement that "The principle of people's livelihood is communism and socialism." By demanding the communist party to "abolish socialism" and "abandon communism," the Kuomintang authorities in Taiwan have violated the true essence of Dr Sun Yat-sen's three people's principles, they said.

The general reaction is that Taiwan will return to the embrace of the motherland eventually and an earlier settlement is beneficial to all. It was pointed out that the reunification of China is a historical trend which nobody can resist and only by relying on the motherland can there be hope for Taiwan.

CSO: 4005/1210

PARTY AND STATE

HENAN CPC ISSUES CIRCULAR ON LI ZHENHUA CASE

HK121027 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] The preparatory group of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee and the Discipline Inspection Committee issued a circular today on the Li Zhenhua case, calling on the CPC committees at all levels to immediately organize all party members and cadres to study and discuss relevant reports and articles and to teach a profound lesson in combating corruption and observing law and discipline. [Words indistinct] resell light sparkling wine at a profit, accepted bribes and appropriated state and collective property. Since the Provincial CPC Committee reported the case to the Central Discipline Inspection Commission for investigation, RENMIN RIBAO and the Central People's Broadcasting Station have today announced the resolution on the case. This is a major case in the province.

The circular called on all localities to immediately organize all party members and cadres to seriously study and discuss the press reports and the relevant commentaries on the case and teach a profound lesson in combating corruption and observing law and discipline among party members and cadres. If they discover any party organizations that are ideologically, politically and organizationally degenerate, they must report to the CPC committees and be resolute in carrying out rectification.

The circular also called on all localities and municipalities to act in accordance with the demand of the Provincial CPC Committee. In August, they should, promptly and in accordance with the law, deal severe blows at major cases that seriously undermine the economy, and wage a thorough struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field.

CSO: 4005/1210

PARTY AND STATE

BEIJING MUNICIPALITY PUNISHES ERRING OFFICIAL

OW160013 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1459 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 14 Aug (XINHUA)--The Beijing Municipal People's Government on 4 August made a decision on recording a demerit against Comrade Xiao Yang.

The decision pointed out: Xiao Ying, vice chairman of the Beijing Municipal Economic Committee and general manager of the Beijing Economic Construction General Company, has committed serious mistakes in international economic work. His primary mistakes are that he disobeyed central leading comrade's instructions and signed a loans memorandum with a Hong Kong businessman, without careful consideration and serious investigation and study, when he was seeking loans from a Hong Kong company for a compensatory trade deal; that he designated the Hong Kong businessman as the authorized representative of the Beijing Economic Construction General Company without asking approval from higher authority; that he hastily decided to let the Beijing Economic Construction General Company sell raw plastic material to a Hong Kong company at a low price; thus seriously neglecting his duty and causing great economic loss to the state; that he asked and accepted bribes, in a disguised form, when he was accompanying Comrade Yang Yibang on a trip to Hong Kong and asked the Hong Kong businessman to handle his Japanese entry visa in serious violation of government regulations and foreign affairs discipline.

The decision pointed out: Comrade Xiao Yang's mistakes are serious. In consideration of his past contributions and achievements and the fact that he has made self-criticism and understood his mistakes, the Municipal People's Government decided to record a demerit against Comrade Xiao Yang in accordance with the principle of "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient."

CSO: 4005/1210

PARTY AND STATE

'TIANJIN RIBAO' ON BUILDING SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

SK171046 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Report on TIANJIN RIBAO 17 August commentator's article: "It All Depends on Human Effort"]

[Summary] "The article states: in the course of building a spiritual civilization, matters of right and wrong are very conspicuous. Such matters as contradictions between observing and violating discipline and laws, between becoming prosperous through labor and engaging in speculation and profiteering, between transforming social traditions and practicing feudalism and superstition, between living in unity and harmony and stirring up fighting and disputes, between being honest in performing one's official duties and being insatiably avaricious, and between paying attention to hygiene and indulging in a dirty environment, social disorder and poor services. As for matters of right and wrong, it is clear that everybody should distinguish which should be encouraged and which opposed. However, a noteworthy problem is that some cadres fail to handle these matters with a clear-cut stand. They are weak and lack strength in facing some erroneous and evil practices."

In confronting unhealthy practices by persons whose backside no one dares to touch and by persons with strong supporters, some cadres pretend to be naive or stupid and refuse to deal with them. Worse still, some cadres make compromises and concessions in evil practices for fear of hurting someone's feelings. As a result, evil trends will be encouraged, and healthy trends will be inhibited. The great majority of the people will be hurt. Therefore, in building a spiritual civilization, we must dare no evil trends and support the healthy ones.

"The article states: While energetically encouraging the struggle against unhealthy practices and evil trends, cadres at all levels should never make positive or negative assessments without analysis and investigation. What we advocate is doing painstaking work with courage and resolve.

"In building the spiritual civilization, most problems are contradictions within the people. Therefore, to solve these problems, we must strive to deal with such contradictions. The cadres should be adept at distinguishing truth from falsehood and learn to do penetrating and painstaking ideological

"and political work, methods of persuasion and guidance and ways to set examples. To change an old habit and atmosphere, we should depend on the methods of persuasion, comparison, and explaining the principles to the masses to completely convince the masses to change their old habits toward a major orientation." If we compel the masses to change their old habits with administrative measures only, some work will not be done well.

While promoting the ideological and political work in rural areas, necessary regulations and rules are needed. The key to implement these regulations and rules lies in whether the cadres set examples in this aspect. If the cadres give preferential treatment to their relatives and friends, it will be difficult to put into effect these regulations and rules--no matter how good they are.

Building a spiritual civilization is arduous and painstaking ideological and political work. Let us conscientiously grasp it.

CSO: 4005/1210

PARTY AND STATE

COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERSHIP EXPANDS NINEFOLD

OW181956 Beijing XINHUA in English 0733 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Beijing, 18 Aug (XINHUA)--The membership of the Communist Party of China has increased ninefold, from 4.4 million in 1949 to the current figure of over 39 million, according to the organization department of the CPC Central Committee.

More than 4.6 million of the new members have been admitted to the party in the past four years, accounting for 14 percent of the total number. Most of them are workers, peasants, cadres, teachers, experts, professors and outstanding minority people with high political consciousness and professional abilities.

Figures from 25 factories, enterprises and schools in Beijing show that 60 percent of the new party members, recruited from 1977-1980, have been chosen as model and advanced workers. With the large recruitment of advanced workers, party members have played an even greater role in the socialist modernization program, the committee said.

Young and middle-aged people are in the majority among those who have been admitted into the party in recent years. In the last three years, more than 10,000 young people in Beijing have joined the party.

Attention has been attached in the last few years to recruit party members among intellectuals, the committee reported. By correctly prejudices against intellectuals, large numbers of intellectuals who had applied for party membership for many years have joined the party, including well-known scientists and artists, the committee said.

Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee in December 1978, the party has focused an organizational rectification and ideological education of its members.

"Through rectification, normal democratic life inside the party has been resumed, ties between the party and people have been strengthened, party prestige that had been seriously damaged during the cultural revolution has been gradually restored and the number of people applying for party membership has increased," the committee said.

CSO: 4000/176

PARTY AND STATE

'YUNNAN RIBAO' ON STUDYING MAO ZEDONG THOUGHT

HK170143 Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jul 82 p 1

[Short commentary: "Seriously Study Mao Zedong's Philosophical Thought"]

[Text] The first term of the provincial-level cadres' philosophy studying class is already underway. Following party directives, those studying will mainly read eight essays by Comrade Mao Zedong. These essays will include the philosophical treatises "On Practice" and "On Contradiction." They are concentrated and profound expositions of the Marxist theory of knowledge and dialectics furnishing the scientific theoretical basis of the party line of seeking truth from facts. The four military treatises and two political treatises, are the most brilliant examples of the practical applications of and the development of the Marxist theory of knowledge and dialectics. Hence, these treatises are the most vital textbooks on practical philosophy. The eight essays clarify and give expression to Mao Zedong's philosophical thought, they are Marxist philosophy as it was applied and developed in China and the most brilliant philosophical summation of China's revolutionary experience.

The study of Mao's philosophical thought is the summation of historical experience and will upgrade the whole [words indistinct]"resolution on certain questions in the history of our party since the founding of the PRC" is also a scientific summary of 30 years of historical experience, from both positive and negative points of view. The broad masses of cadres must seriously study dialectical materialism and historical materialism and truly rectify their line of thinking before they can profoundly grasp the thrust of the "resolution," use the "resolution" as a guide to correctly sum up their personal historical experience, eliminate the influence of their mistakes of "left" and "right," and upgrade the level of Marxist thought.

The study of Mao Zedong's philosophical thought is also necessary for upgrading the political quality among the ranks of cadres and for fostering successors of the revolutionary cause. According to investigation, 70 to 80 percent of all cadres lack systematized knowledge of basic Marxist thought. The theoretical training of middle-aged and young cadres in particular was found to be less than that of older cadres. If knowledge of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong thought is lacking, how can we speak of upholding the same? Therefore, it is necessary to grasp the education of cadres in their

systematic study of theory, including philosophy, which is the foundation of Marxist theory. This being a strategic matter of prime importance.

The study of Mao Zedong's philosophical thought is very important for us to correctly implement the party line, guiding principles and policy. The party line, guiding principles and policy since the Third Plenary Session are correct because they are based on dialectical materialism and historical materialism. Our broad masses of cadres must seriously study philosophy, establish the line of dialectical materialism and rectify their way of thinking and working before they can deeply understand the correctness of the party central committee's guiding principles and policies, fundamentally heighten their consciousness in implementation, and perform well each and every task. Only in this way can they truly remain in step with the party central committee politically.

All party committees at every level should fully recognize the importance of organizing cadres to study philosophy and earnestly strengthen leadership. The broad masses of cadres should also strengthen their consciousness and enthusiasm for sincerely studying the philosophical thought of Mao Zedong.

CSO: 4005/1208

PARTY AND STATE

'RENMIN RIBAO' ON EQUALITY OF CITIZENS BEFORE LAW

HK111331 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Aug 82, p 5

[Article by Wang Guiwu [3769 2710 0063]: "All Citizens Are Equal Before the Law"]

[Text] The First Socialist Constitution drawn up in 1954 under the auspices of Comrade Mao Zedong stipulated the principle that all citizens are equal before the law. During the 10 years of turmoil, this important principle of the socialist legal system was slandered as a bourgeois principle and was brutally trampled underfoot by Lin Biao and "the gang of four." The present revised constitution (draft) has reenacted this principle of the legal system, and explicitly stipulated: "All the citizens of the People's Republic of China are equal before the law." (Article 32) In national democratic life and in the setting up of the legal system, this is an important symbol of order being brought out of chaos. We hereby give our wholehearted support to this measure.

The law of our country is the concentrated expression of the will of the working class and the whole people. We have gotten rid of the exploiting class, set up socialist public ownership, and formed a completely new socialist relationship among the people. That all the citizens are equal before the law is a reflection, in terms of law, of this new type of social relationship. This is the reality of political life of our country. The equal rights for everyone before the law stipulated in the bourgeois constitutions is a reflection of the capitalist production relationships, and is really only within the internal relationship of the bourgeoisie. As for the laboring people, it is only a deception, devised to cover up the cruel exploitation and oppression under the disguise of nominal equality. When we adhere to the principle that all citizens are equal before the law, we must draw a clear line of demarcation between the socialist legal system and the capitalist legal system.

All citizens being equal before the law means equal rights and status of citizens, which are stipulated and protected by the state in the form of law. The citizens may have different kinds of professions as a result of the division of labor, but they should not be classified as superiors and inferiors or the noble and the humble. Whether they are the leaders of the party and the state at different levels, or common workers, peasants, intellectuals

or others, whether they are citizens of the Han nationality or of other minority nationalities, and whether they are male citizens or female citizens, they all enjoy equal rights before the law. Every citizen must observe the Constitution and the law, enjoys the rights stipulated in the Constitution and the law, and must carry out the duties and obligations set forth in the Constitution and the law. There should be absolutely no such special citizens who can transcend the boundary of law. The adherence to the principle that all citizens are equal before the law is one of the important conditions for mobilizing the political initiative of the citizens and for developing the democracy of the people. If all the citizens of our various nationalities can fully understand and grasp this principle, then they can exercise the rights of citizens as masters of the country, take an active part in the activities of state management, dare to criticize and supervise the cadres who have committed transgressions of the law and neglected duty, facilitate political democratization, and expedite socialist construction.

The reverse side of equal rights before the law is the special privilege mentality and the act of discrimination. In order to prevent and overcome special privilege, Article 5 of the Revised Constitution (draft) solemnly stipulates: "All the state organizations and the people's armed forces, and all the parties, organizations and enterprises must observe the Constitution and the law. No organization or individual can have special rights to transcend the Constitution or the law." This stipulation has demonstrated the earnest attitude of our party and the state toward opposing special privileges. In our country, with the victory of the new democratic revolution and the socialist revolution, the economic basis that gave rise to special privilege and the political system that protected special privilege have long been eliminated. Opposition to special privilege is determined by our socialist social system and the nature of the state power of the people's democratic dictatorship. Our party is the core in leading the country, and the leadership and activities of our party in state life go on within the boundary of the Constitution and the law. Most of the cadres of the party and the state are hard-working, observant of the law, and practice equality toward others. They regard the practice of special privilege and coveting private gains as regressive and degenerate behaviour, and they have been fighting against these malpractices. But because of the influence of the remnants of feudal ideology, a number of cadres still have this kind of special privilege mentality. The expression of this mentality is over-estimation of oneself and showing contempt for the law. They go beyond their position and power entrusted by the people, covet private gains for themselves and their relatives and friends, and give protection to and connive with the evildoers and the evil deeds. This kind of behavior corrupts the working style of the party and the administration, discredits the prestige of the party and the government, and seriously estranges the party and the government from the broad masses. Since the smashing of "the gang of four," our party and government have waged resolute struggles against the special privilege mentality. But the phenomena of special privileges have not been completely rooted out, and the struggle to combat this malpractice needs to be continued. The method of the struggle, in addition to the primary means of criticism and education, is to adhere to the principle that all are equal before the law. For those persons who dare to break the criminal law,

justice and discipline must be enforced, regardless of the people's identity and position. In the struggle to combat economic criminal activities, the CPC and the standing committee of the National People's Congress have decided that more severe measures will be taken against the criminals who are state working personnel. The higher the position they occupy, the more severe the penalties will be. This is a wise decision which has gained the whole-hearted welcome and support of the people. Under the leadership of the party, we are fully confident that we can prevent and overcome the special privilege mentality and develop people's democracy.

In association with equality before the law, the Revised Constitution (draft) has also stipulated the inseparability of the rights and obligations of the citizens. While they enjoy the stipulated rights, they should at the same time observe the stipulated obligations. Now some people ask for unlimited freedom and rights for themselves, but they are reluctant to fulfill their due obligations to citizens. This is an expression of the ideology and behavior of the exploiting class who would do harm to others for their own benefit. In order to adhere to the principle that rights are inseparable from obligations, we must intensively conduct education in the socialist legal system and socialist ethics, and oppose anarchism and ultraegoism. Regarding those persons who take advantage of the rights and freedom to disrupt public order, encroach on the rights and freedom of other citizens, or even purposely carry on activities against socialism, they must be punished in accordance with the law and be deprived of their rights and freedom. Only in this way can the interests of the state and the rights of the lawful citizens be protected.

As for the departments executing the law, the adherence to the principle that all citizens are equal before the law means implementing equality in the applicable law. The rules of organization of our country's people's procuratorate and the people's court both stipulate that, for any citizen, equality is applicable in law, and no special privileges are permitted. The practice in the past few years has proved that this stipulation has played an active role in educating and restraining the cadres to observe law and discipline, in encouraging the masses to fight against the special privilege behavior, and in the fair execution of the law by the relevant departments. The so-called equality in the applicable law means that for those who violate the law, arrests, prosecutions and sentences should be made according to the law irrespective of their professions, status, positions, age, or family relationship, so that no special privileges are given to some people and no discrimination against others is practiced. Only in this way can the fair execution of the law be realized, with the result that acting according to the law, strict adherence to the law, and punishment for the violation of the law are carried out accordingly.

On the other hand, from the viewpoint of principle and of executing the law, the principle of equality in the applicable law does not exclude discriminating treatment within the scope of the law. Furthermore, only concrete analysis of the concrete case, including the conditions of the defendant, can result in the case being dealt with in a matter-of-fact way and can fully show the spirit of equality in law. For instance, suppose there are

two persons guilty of the same crime, the details of which are basically the same, but one of them has been a good citizen all the time, and his crime is of an accidental nature, while the other has been doing wrong most of the time, and his crime is the natural result of the development of his wrongdoing and thoughts. The measurement of penalty for these two persons should thus be different and discriminating. In our law, there are also such stipulations to increase or reduce the penalty in accordance with the concrete conditions of the case. The integration of equality in the applicable law and differential treatment based on concrete conditions is a problem that we often meet with in the course of executing the law and that requires our correct handling. Equality in the applicable law does not mean equality for all persons regardless of the concrete conditions of the defendant; discriminating treatment based on concrete conditions does not imply the shielding or covering up evil deeds or evildoers from the law and the facts. Here the demarcation of principle lies in whether the organizations and the personnel executing the law deal with the cases in a matter-of-fact way for the benefit of the people, or they bow to personal gains or to their superiors and treat the cases with bias and prejudice. At the same time, the practice of differential treatment should only manifest itself in the degree of the measurement of penalty, and should not confuse the boundary of guilt and innocence. Whoever commits a crime should not be regarded as innocent, although the treatment may differ in accordance with different concrete conditions. Practice has proved that if the principle is adhered to and fair execution of the law is enforced, the integration of equality in the applicable law and differential treatment can be and should be realized.

CSO: 4005/1206

PARTY AND STATE

CITIZENS HAVE RIGHT TO SUPERVISE STATE ORGANS

OW130518 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0014 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Lecture 23 on draft of Revised Constitution: "Citizens Have the Right to Supervise Government Functionaries"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 13 Aug (XINHUA)—The draft of the Revised Constitution stipulates that citizens have the right to supervise state organs and their functionaries. It points out that citizens have the right to make criticism of and proposals to any organ of state or any functionary therein. It also points out that citizens have the right to appeal, complain or report to the relevant organs of state any transgression of law or neglect of duty by any organ of state or any functionary therein. Undoubtedly, these stipulations are very important to expanding socialist democracy, perfecting the state apparatus, improving the work style of organs of state and combating bureaucracy.

Citizens' right to have criticism and reports plays a direct role of supervising state organs and their functionaries. [passage omitted] The draft of the Revised Constitution restored a stipulation of the 1954 Constitution which states that citizens have "the right to compensation." This is absolutely necessary. On the one hand, this stipulation will make state organs and their functionaries respect citizens' rights and interests still more in the course of work and strictly adhere to the law in carrying out their functions. On the other hand, it ensures more firmly the personal liberty of citizens and their other democratic rights. Therefore, the exercise of these Constitutional rights is, in effect, a form of participation in managing our socialist state by the masses of people. [passage omitted]

In our socialist country citizens can fully exercise their Constitutional right to supervise the conduct of state organs and their functionaries. They can make criticism on minor cases and make a report to expose the case to public attention if it is a serious one. Of course, the draft of the Revised Constitution also explicitly stipulates: "No one is permitted to make deliberately false charges through fabrication or distortion of fact." If any one makes deliberately false charges, he is violating the law and will be punished accordingly.

CSO: 4005/1206

PARTY AND STATE

CONFERENCE VIEWS WORK OF PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS

HK121338 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Since the party's Third Plenary Session, relatively great achievements have been made with regard to newspapers run by prefectures, municipalities, counties and enterprises in our province. Remarkable results have been obtained in press reform. There are 38 newspapers of quarto size, with a circulation of 1.5 million copies. They are distributed throughout the province. This was revealed by reporters at the provincial Conference on Newspaper Work which concluded on 9 August.

Representatives of newspapers run by prefectures, municipalities, counties and large enterprises participating in the Conference on Newspaper Work, which was convened by the propaganda department of the provincial CPC committee, studied the communique of the 7th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and discussed what should be done to publicize the spirit of the 12th National CPC Congress well. They happily said that since the Third Plenary Session, all newspapers have held identical political views with the CPC Central Committee, kept reality in view, enthusiastically publicized the party's principles and policies, reported new achievements, new experiences, new people, new things and new ethics on various fronts, reflected the demands of the masses, pointed out the orientation and given courage and strength to the people. In building the two civilizations, the newspapers have played the role of representing public opinion well.

After summing up and exchanging their experiences, comrades from various newspapers expressed that henceforth they will do their respective work better, identify themselves with the masses, reality and the grassroots units, adhere to the principle of running a small newspaper in an appropriate way, publish more news briefs and short commentaries and strive to stress each newspaper's uniqueness. From now on, we must study and publicize well the spirit of the 12th National CPC Congress and vividly pass it on to the masses and struggle to mobilize the masses to open up new and comprehensive prospects in the socialist modernization program.

CSO: 4005/1204

PARTY AND STATE

EIGHTH HENAN PROVINCIAL CYL CONGRESS CONCLUDES

HK120943 Zengzhou HENAN Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Summary] The 8th Henan Provincial CYL Congress which lasted 6 days concluded in Zengzhou today. The congress examined and passed the work report of the 7th Henan Provincial CYL Committee, elected the committee of the 8th Henan Provincial CYL Committee and the representatives to the 11th National CYL Congress.

During the congress, the representatives seriously studied the communique on the 7th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, listened to the report on the fine deeds of Zhao Chune, summed up and exchanged experiences in building socialist spiritual and material civilization, and discussed the methods for implementing CYL work in the new period.

Leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee Zhao Wenfu, Zhang Shude, Yu Yichuan, Li Baoguang and (Zhang Chixia) attended the closing ceremony. Deputy Secretary of the provincial CYL committee (Du Yaomin) gave a closing speech.

After the congress concluded, the 8th Henan Provincial CYL Committee held its first plenary meeting. (Liu Chunwei) was elected secretary of the provincial CYL committee, (Du Yaomin), (Guo Guoshan), (Zhao Guocheng) and (Hong Yifang) were elected deputy secretaries.

CSO: 4005/1204

PARTY AND STATE

HEILONGJIANG CPC ON PROMOTING YOUNG, MIDDLE-AGED CADRES

SK150402 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] The provincial CPC committee recently held a meeting of responsible persons of provincial-level departments, committees, offices, bureaus and sections, urging the selection and promotion of young and middle-aged cadres be regarded as an important task in consolidating, reorganizing and streamlining the provincial-level organs and doing a good job in this regard.

The meeting stressed: in consolidating, reorganizing and streamlining organs, the most important thing is to readjust the leading bodies of organs in light of the requirements--revolutionarized, young, knowledgeable and professionally-skilled leading bodies--and to build the leading bodies of all departments into combat guiding contingents that resolutely implement the party's line, principles and policies, [words indistinct], are able to undertake heavy tasks, have professional knowledge and can help open up a new prospect. According to the demands of the central authorities and the provincial CPC committee, all provincial-level organs must select a number of competent middle-aged and young cadres who can undertake jobs in the leading bodies at all levels in the second half of the year and during the winter-spring period. The meeting urged:

1. Veteran cadres must grasp the selection and promotion of competent middle-aged and young cadres at their primary tasks. The contributions will be far greater than routine office work.
2. Widen our field of vision in selecting talented persons. All units must proceed from reality, [words indistinct], rely on the party leadership, resolutely follow the mass line, and overcome mysticism and [words indistinct].
3. Resolutely adhere to the principle of stressing both ability and political integrity and do a good job in observation and comprehension to clearly understand the situation of all cadres to be selected to avoid promoting mistakenly those persons guilty of beating, looting and plundering and those who rise to power by participating in rebellions, those who have a strong factionalist idea and those who have politically disrupted the inner-party guiding principles and economically violated law and discipline in recent years.

4. Devise a feasible plan for selecting and fostering outstanding middle-aged and young cadres. We must integrate long-term plans with short-term ones, attend to the rational composition of cadres' cultural standards and professional skills and pay special attention to the promotion of women cadres and minority cadres. We must adopt measures to train all cadres selected in accordance with their actual situations and strive to explore the best way to foster more competent persons in a short period of time.

In addition to promoting competent middle-aged and young cadres, efforts must be made to do a good job in ideological work and arrangements for veteran cadres.

Party organs of the provincial education department and the provincial agricultural office introduced their experiences. Comrade Li Lian, second secretary of the provincial CPC committee, spoke at the meeting.

CSO: 4005/1209

PARTY AND STATE

IMBUE YOUTHS WITH COMMUNIST IDEOLOGY

HK120959 Zhengzhou HENAN Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Station "short" commentary: "Continue to Imbue Youths with Communist Ideology"]

[Summary] The 8th Henan Provincial CYL Congress successfully concluded today. The congress called on the CYL organizations at all levels to continue to educate the young generation in communist ideology. This plays a significant role in deepening the youths' understanding and awareness and in strengthening the construction of CYL organizations.

Comrade Deng Xiaoping has stressed that we must educate the young generation in communist ideology and we must never slacken our efforts. The CYL organizations at all levels must respond to the call of the congress and spontaneously do a good job of their work, so that our youths will become reliable successors. They must help the youths to study communist theories, and guide them in studying the works of Marx, Lenin and Comrade Mao Zedong and in fostering lofty communist ideals. At the same time, they must also launch education in the "three cherishes" among the youths so that they will cherish the motherland, the party and the socialist system, and adhere to the four basic principles. At present, we must launch activities to learn from Zhao Chune in a thoroughgoing manner, and give priority to the interests of the state. We must persistently launch activities to learn from Lei Feng, to foster a new work style, and to promote civility and courtesy. We must also teach the youths to wage struggles against the corruption by capitalism and the influences of the remnant feudal ideas. If the CYL organizations at all levels attach importance to these activities, we will be sure to score new achievements.

CSO: 4005/1204

PARTY AND STATE

HUNAN IMPROVES WORK TOWARDS INTELLECTUALS

HK180323 Changsha HUNAN Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 13 Aug 82

[Text] Since the Third Plenary Session, as a result of the implementation of the party's policy on intellectuals, the broad masses of intellectuals in Hunan have called forth all their vigor and worked with diligence. They have made positive contributions and exerted their intelligence and wisdom at various posts on all fronts. They have become an indispensable and reliable force in building socialist modernization. At present, Hunan Province has a contingent of intellectuals of a sizable quantity and rather good quality. According to estimates at the end of 1981, Hunan Province had more than 316,900 intellectuals of various professions, not including those in central units in Hunan, 44.1 percent of the total number of cadres in the whole province. Under the concern and nurturing of the party committee and government at avarious levels, these intellectuals have been tempered and upgraded through practice and have made great contributions to the building of the four modernizations. According to incomplete statistics, since 1977, Hunan Province has won 949 prizes in major scientific research projects at and above provincial level. All these achievements are imbued with the painstaking efforts of the intellectuals. With their intelligence and wisdom and their achievements in work, the broad masses of intellectuals have gained the trust and support of leaders at various levels and the broad masses of workers and peasants. During the last 4 years, 11,237 intellectuals were selected from backbone forces of intellectuals of various categories and promoted to various leading posts. More than 11,000 outstanding intellectuals were admitted to the party. Meanwhile, more than 12,900 professional and technical cadres were given back their former technical titles, the technical titles of around 58,600 medium-grade agricultural technical cadres were readjusted or changed to more relevant titles, and 39,200 new technical titles were also awarded by evaluation and promotion. Records of examinations for professional grades were also established. All these created conditions for the comprehensive control and rational use of intellectuals.

Recently the provincial CPC committee held a provincial forum on intellectuals, which made an overall check and review of the work concerning intellectuals in recent years. The forum stressed: The party committees at all levels should fully recognize the status and role of intellectuals in the new period and further eliminate leftist influence and prejudice. Whether or not we have aroused the initiative of intellectuals, fully exerted their talents and

achieved results must be regarded as an important criteria in judging the good or bad work of the unit and area under our leadership. The forum demanded that party committees at all levels go all-out and boldly employ intellectuals and fully exert their role in the building of material and spiritual civilization. We must boldly promote to leading posts those intellectuals who have both ability and political integrity, who are in the prime of life and who have talents in leading and organizing. The party committees at various levels should be highly concerned for the practical difficulties of intellectuals, particularly those middle-aged professional and technical backbone elements, and take positive measures to help them solve these problems.

CSO: 4005/1204

PARTY AND STATE

HUBEI RECRUITS MORE INTELLECTUALS INTO PARTY

HK190231 Wuhan HUBEI Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, a total of 18,448 intellectuals have been admitted into the party throughout the province. Of these, 5,973 are senior and middle grade intellectuals. Many of them have been promoted to leading posts after being admitted. This has speeded up the process of making party leading bodies more educated and professional.

Party organizations at all levels of the province are cultivating and recruiting intellectuals into the party as one of their major tasks. They show concern and help them politically and ideologically and support them in their work. By doing so, they continuously absorb the advanced elements among intellectuals who are actually eligible for membership into the party. Party organizations at all levels of Xiaogan Prefecture regularly study the work of recruiting new party members from among intellectuals. They analyze the complicated backgrounds of the family and personal history of every activist. When pending problems of an applicant are solved, he is immediately admitted into the party. Over the past few years, the prefecture has recruited 107 new party members from senior and middle grade intellectuals, accounting for 40.5 percent of all applicants. [passage omitted]

CSO: 4005/1204

PARTY AND STATE

HUNAN ARRESTS CRIMINALS, PROTECTS TEACHERS

HK190240 Changsha HUNAN Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Since the Hunan Provincial CPC Committee and Provincial People's Government held a telephone conference on education work on 16 July, all places throughout the province have, in accordance with the spirit of the telephone conference, organized 260 inspection teams to deal with 354 cases of insulting and beating up of teachers, appropriating school estates and robbery. A group of criminals were arrested.

A small number of commune members of (Xiaocheng) Production Team of (Gongjiao) Brigade in (Chengguang) Township in Anren County have always grown vegetables in the lawns of the (Chengguan) Township (Erwan) Primary School. On 4 June this year, the school authorities organized teachers and students to level the lawns. As a result, (Li Xiaogao), former vice leader of this brigade and (Liu Qiusheng), a commune member, formed a group of people to beat up the teachers and the students and stole watches from two teachers. After the provincial CPC committee telephone conference was conducted, the judicial department of Anren County arrested (Li Xiaogao) and (Liu Qiusheng) according to law.

Many places have also been working hard to implement the policy of the salaries of teachers at people-run schools. After the provincial telephone conference, (Huang Daoqi), vice mayor of Zhuzhou Municipality, organized an inspection team to visit (Shanfu) Commune and personally deal with the case of delaying by 2 years the salaries of teachers of people-run schools. In addition, explicit regulations were made on paying the teachers of people-run schools this year's salary.

CSO: 4005/1204

PARTY AND STATE

REMOVAL OF COUNTY PARTY OFFICIAL IN SHANXI APPROVED

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jun 82 p 1

[Commentary by staff commentator: "Correct Decision"]

[Text] The party Central Committee has repeatedly declared that those who rose to power by following the gangs of Lin Biao and Jaing Qing in "rebellion," those who were deeply entrenched in factionalism and gave themselves to "hit, smash and rob," and those who in recent years broke party discipline and seriously trespassed the limit in the economic realm must be removed from their posts, if they are still holding official positions. Li Baoyu [2621 1405 3768], former secretary of Huanfong Machine Plant party branch committee of Dingxiang County, is such a person. The decision made by the Dingxiang County Party Committee and Discipline Committee to put him on probation and to remove him from his post is entirely correct and applauded by people.

The large volume of facts exposed in the present activities of straightening up leadership and attacking serious economic crimes indicates that 5 years after the smashing of the "gang of four," some of the "three kinds of people" remain in office doing their share of evil. Although the number of these "three kinds of people" is not large, the harm they do to the party can not be underestimated. They vainly attempt to rise again, taking advantage of various opportunities, spreading rumors to affect the public, stirring up trouble, resisting the resolutions of the party's third and sixth plenums, interfering in the implementation of important party decisions, they believe in the absurd notion that "power is everything," "power expires, if not used in a timely way." They break the law and violate discipline, give themselves to wantonness and misappropriate state resources. Especially when they sense that the power is about to slip from their hands, they will rake in profits in a most unscrupulous manner. These people are absolutely unworthy to be Communist Party members. If they are retained in the leadership or promoted in the selection of youth cadres, they will cause considerable harm to the party's enterprise.

The "three kinds of people" must be eliminated from leadership positions; they must not be allowed to remain in the ranks of leadership. It is a serious problem affecting whether our party's Marxist line is perpetuated, whether our country can maintain peace and order, and whether the four modernizations can progress steadily. However, even now some comrades have

not adequately assessed the seriousness of this problem. Others consider that "small fish cannot make big waves." Still others, affected by capitalist factionalism, cannot make up their minds to put the question on the agenda. Admittedly, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" are dregs of history. In recent years through the effort of bringing order out of chaos, the party line, principles and policies are accepted by the people in depth. It is a vain idea to move against the historical tide in an attempt to stage a comeback. However, if our political leadership is not highly principled or determined enough, if it is insensitive or tender-hearted, they will inflict harm on us under certain conditions at some place or in some aspects. We cannot afford to be insensitive or careless.

Let us learn from the lesson of the Huanfong Machine Plant of Dingxiang County. In straightening up leadership, selecting youth cadres and engaging in an attack on economic crimes, let us put eliminating "three kinds of people" on the agenda and struggle for the purity of our party organization.

9507

CSO: 4005/1003

PARTY AND STATE

ROLE OF COUNTY PEOPLE'S CONGRESS IN SHANXI DISCUSSED

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jun 82 p 3

[News report written in accordance with the report of the Standing Committee of the People's Congress of Changzhi County: "Raise Consciousness, Strengthen Sense of Honor and Sense of Responsibility: Standing Committee of the People's Congress in Changzhi County Correctly Exercises 'Three Rights'"]

[Text] The Standing Committee of the People's Congress of Changzhi County, in accordance with the "Organic Law of Local People's Congress and Local People's Government," under the guidance and support of the county's party committee, is correctly exercising its rights of decisionmaking, supervision, appointment and recall. It is bringing into full play the function of people in the county directly controlling the state and winning the trust of the masses.

Four phrases summarize its experience in exercising "three rights": raise one consciousness, open up two channels, succeed in each session, and depend on the party's leadership.

Raise one consciousness. This means to organize standing committee members in studying, in reaching the high level of socialist democracy and legal system, in learning about the importance and function of the standing committee of the people's congress, in knowing that the standing committee of the people's congress is an authoritative organ of power and has the task of representing people in governing state affairs. A sense of honor and a sense of responsibility in the task of the standing committee of the people's congress are inculcated to overcome the erroneous thinking that "joining the standing committee of the people's congress is giving up real power by taking a side," to unleash the revolutionary zeal for the people's enterprise, to be united in one mind, and to accomplish the task entrusted by the party and the people.

Open up "two channels." One channel is to strengthen communications with the people's representatives, who are the "source of wisdom" and the reliable foundation for exercising "three rights." Practice proves that the closer the communication with the representatives, the higher the enthusiasm of the representatives; the more the information, the more active the work of

the standing committee of the people's congress; the more practical each decision, the better the result. The second channel is to score success in investigation, study and inspection. During the past year, there have been two large-scale inspections and several studies to acquire first-hand material for exercising "three rights."

To make each session successful. The sessions of the standing committee of the people's congress must be taken seriously. It must be understood that the power of the standing committee of the people's congress is extensive in collective form. Failure to hold a session for the standing committee of the people's congress is similar to neglect of duty. Failure to hold a good session is similar to dereliction of duty. Only through serious preparation for a successful session can broad ideas be gathered and "three rights" successfully exercised. In the past year, 10 sessions of the standing committee have been held. Because of careful preparation, serious discussion during the session and after-session review, the results were very good.

Depend on the party's leadership. This is the basic guarantee for the correct exercise of the "three rights" by the standing committee of the people's congress. It must be understood that the standing committee under the party's leadership represents the people in directly controlling state affairs. To perfect the system of people's congress is to better realize the party's leadership. They often organize the study of the party's principles and policies, insist on consulting the county's party committee before important events or important decisions, and they duly report afterward. With the great support of the county party committee, the task of the standing committee of the people's congress is progressing smoothly and achieving remarkable result.

9507

CSO: 4005/1003

PARTY AND STATE

SHANXI PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HOLD 15TH SESSION

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jun 82 p 1

[News report by Zhu Chunnian [4376 2797 1628] and Jian Shengyuan [4675 5116 2266]]

[Text] 26 June--The 15th session of the Provincial People's Congress, which opened this morning, is scheduled to last 4 days.

The main tasks of this session are:

To discuss the "Draft Constitutional Amendment of the People's Republic of China" and make suggestions for amendment.

To hear and review the report on all-province elementary education, explanation on the (draft of) "Certain Regulations on Birth Planning in Shanxi Province," report on the progress of the patriotic health movement, and report on the progress of all-province physical education prepared by the provincial people's government.

To approve the appointment and dismissal of personnel.

Today's session is chaired by the chairman of the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress, Ruan Bosheng [7086 3124 3932].

Attending the session were: vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress Jiao Guonai [3542 0948 7845], Liu Kaiji [0491 7030 1015], Fong Sutao [7458 4790 7118] Ren Yingchang [0117 2503 0221], and Chen Sigong [7115 1835 1872].

Also present at the session were: the deputy governor and chairman of the Birth Planning Committee, Ren Zhaojun [0117 6392 6511]; the president of the provincial People's Court, Gu Zhen [6253 7201]; the president of the provincial People's Procuratorate, Li Xiceng [2621 1585 2582]; the vice chairman of the provincial Committee of Cultural Affairs, Gan Yi-fei [3927 0019 7378]; the chief of the provincial Department of Education, Chen Dezhen [7115 1795 3798]; the deputy chief of the Department of Education, Yan Kozhen [7051 0668 3798]; the deputy chief of the Health Department and vice chairman of the Birth Planning Committee, Guo Wangcai [6753 2489 2087];

and the vice chairman of the provincial Committee on Physical Education, Wang Liyuan [3769 4539 6678].

Also present at the session were responsible comrades from the Standing Committee of the People's Congress from the northern district of Taiyuan municipality, the mining district of Datung municipality, the mining district of Yangquan municipality, the urban district of Changzhi municipality, Ying County, Shuo County, Xin County, Hoqiu, Wutai, Yu County, Yuci municipality, Zhongyang, Jiaokou, Hongdong, Yicheng, Jishan, Xia County, Pingshun, Yangcheng, etc.

9507

CSO: 4005/1003

PARTY AND STATE

COMMENTARY URGES SELECTING SUPERIOR PERSONNEL FOR GRASSROOTS LEADING CADRES

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 6 May 82 p 1

[Article: "Select Outstanding Personnel To Strengthen Grassroots Leading Bodies"]

[Text] Even if the Party's general and specific policies are good, there still must be good leading bodies to implement them. Strengthening grassroots leading bodies in the agricultural villages is a very important item of work in building a socialist material culture and spiritual culture.

Because of their historical origin, the problem of ageing affects the majority of our grassroots leading bodies, and the brigade bodies in particular, in the agricultural villages. Many of our old cadres have a low level of education and cannot read books and newspapers, go over documents or make records. This hinders their understanding and with their thorough-going implementation of the line and general and specific policies of the Party. This is one of the causes of the weakness, laxness and paralysis that have appeared among the grassroots leading bodies under the new circumstances. The CCP County Committee, which has selected knowledgeable, capable and vigorous young people who support the line of the Third Plenary Session for leading bodies, has found that this provides valuable experience in basically strengthening the establishment of grass-root leading bodies in rural villages.

Since the founding of the nation, the state has cultivated a large number of senior middle school and junior middle school graduates for the rural villages. At the same time, each county has a large group of university and college graduates. This together with many years of Party education and trials through various types of struggles, completely provides the conditions for revolutionizing the leading bodies, making them more knowledgeable and making them younger. Once the leadership has freed itself from old ideas, its field of vision can be widened. For this reason, the CCP county committees must resolve to put young, literate and capable cadres into the commune leading bodies and thus at the same time solve the problem of ageing among the brigade bodies. Attention must be given to selecting and using outstanding non-Party personnel for brigade management committee bodies. The old cadres are the precious wealth of our Party. At the same time that we are allocating young cadres, we should also retain a number of old cadres of rich experience. Suitable arrangements should be made in respect to work and living conditions for those old cadres who have left their leadership posts. In adjusting

leading bodies, we must follow the mass line. In particular, we must select those who are to be first and second in command. In summary, we must use a spirit of reform in adjusting grassroots/leading bodies in rural villages. This will be a key link in furthering the very good conditions in the agricultural villages.

10019

CSO: 4005/1050

PARTY AND STATE

HEILONGJIANG IMPLEMENTS CADRE ROTATIONAL TRAINING IN COLLEGE FACILITIES

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 May 82 p 1

[Article: "Heilongjiang Implements Rotational Training in College Facilities for Cadres at Their Posts"]

[Text] At present, more than 600 on-the-job middle-aged and young cadres are taking part in a two-year period of study of political theory and various specialized areas of knowledge at 13 institutions of higher education in Heilongjiang Province. This reliance on the forces of institutions of higher education for rotational training of on-the-job cadres is a concrete measure that has been adopted by the Heilongjiang CCP Provincial Committee to raise the level of ideology and of vocational competence of the cadres.

The students who are studying now entered school last year. In the future, new students will be enrolled each fall. This is something that has already been established as a system.

Over the past three years, the Heilongjiang CCP Provincial Committee adopted a method of short-term leave from work training classes at which more than 400 thousand cadres of various levels and categories have been trained on a rotational basis. On this foundation and for the purpose of bringing a number of middle-aged and young cadres to college level in their principal specialties and levels of knowledge, the CCP Provincial Committee last year asked the institutions of higher learning in the province to tap their latent power to establish special courses for cadres and to assume the responsibility of the task of rotational training of cadres.

Running two-year college level courses for cadres would impose practical difficulties on individual institutions of higher learning in respect to costs and school buildings. The province took 2 million yuan of funds that it had raised itself as an investment for capital construction for the units running the schools. The concerned departments, offices and committees also provided great support in the area of goods and materials.

On the basis of the principle as determined by the CCP Provincial Committee of having on-the-job cadres "acquire a thorough knowledge of their own professions, an understanding of science and technology and a capability for scientific management" through rotational training, the various institutions of higher learning in

Heilongjiang Province each set out from their own differing circumstances and offered nine specialized fields of study including administrative engineering, economics and administration, business economics and political education. Each school integrated the teaching of these specialized fields into its overall teaching plans.

Most recently, the CCP Provincial Committee decided that fourteen secondary level specialized schools would hold two-year training courses on specialized fields of knowledge for cadres with students to be enrolled in the fall of this year.

10019

CSO: 4005/1050

PARTY AND STATE

NEED TO TAKE CARE OF RETIRED CADRES EMPHASIZED

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 12 May 82 p 3

[Article by Mao Sheng [5399 4141] and Yong Si [0516 1835]: "Good Care Must Be Provided for Retired Cadres"]

[Text] Our province is an old liberated area known for its many revolutionary strongholds, or an area which has more old cadres than other provinces of the country. During the new democratic revolution and the socialist revolution and construction, these old cadres devoted themselves to serving the party in many ways, and their contributions to the revolutionary cause were invaluable. Today, many comrades in the ranks of these old cadres can no longer assume a heavy workload because of old age and poor health, and therefore, they must take leave from office or retire or assume advisory positions. For this reason, we must consider properly resettling these old cadres in new homes, granting them a respected political status, and providing for their daily needs for the rest of their lives as a matter of great urgency.

As everyone knows, the task of bringing our revolutionary cause to a successful conclusion calls for efforts by more than one generation. Everyone will get old. This is a law of nature which no one can resist. Those comrades who once displayed an indomitable spirit in battlefield and fought wars bravely in North and South China are now in their sixties, and some are in poor health. For this reason, a proper arrangement must be made and an orderly process of gradual transition must be worked out for these old cadres to give up and open their positions for younger cadres so that our party can grow strong and our country can long live in peace. If the old cadres refuse to step down one by one, our middle-aged and younger cadres can never move up, thus creating a problem of succession to our revolutionary cause. Only by solving this problem of succession can a political party gain strength and grow strong. During the past several years, a number of farsighted old cadres dedicated to the party's cause and the revolutionary interests, bearing the overall situation in mind, have voluntarily withdrawn to the second line of duty or retired so that robust and younger comrades of competence and integrity can be appointed to important posts. In doing so, these old comrades have brought a noble tradition of high moral quality into full play.

As a large number of old cadres are prepared or about to take leave from office or retire, every comrade must remember that old cadres are our party's valuable

assets and people's heroes. Without their hard, heroic and tenacious struggles and similar struggles waged by countless martyrs, the victory and development of the Chinese people's revolutionary cause would remain a dream yet to be realized. This is the reason why we should take good care of these old comrades and why we must devote special attention to helping them solve the practical difficulties they encounter in the areas of medical care, food service, housing, transportation and recreation, so as to enable them to enjoy a healthy, long life and spend the rest of their lives summing up their experiences for the benefit of the party and fulfilling their pledges to carry forward the party's excellent tradition and workstyle from generation to generation. The snobbish and indifferent attitude that some people have exhibited in response to the appeal for helping the old cadres overcome their difficulties can no longer be tolerated. We must carry forward the party's glorious tradition of showing love for old cadres and the Chinese nation's noble virtue characterized by respect for the old and the worthy. There are some people who have treated old cadres with a cool and snobbish attitude. These are people whose party character needs to be purified.

The Party Central Committee has pointed out that if we want to streamline our administrative structure and reform our cadre system, the work of resettling old cadres must be strengthened. We must provide good care for our retired old cadres and must consider this an important task to be fulfilled or an important aspect of our party's program for cadres. Party and government organizations at all levels and departments concerned with their welfare must serve their needs wholeheartedly. At the same time, they must urge the broad masses of cadres and people to learn from old cadres with a humble mind, and to foster a favorable climate for people in the entire society to learn from the old and respect the worthy.

9574

CSO: 4005/917

PARTY AND STATE

ROLE OF PARTY BRANCHES IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION DESCRIBED

Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 13 May 82 p 1

[Article by SHANXI RIBAO commentator: "The Leadership of Rural Party Branches Needs To Be Strengthened"]

[Text] The primary task of rural party branches is to implement the party's line, principles and policies for the countryside, of which the agricultural production responsibility system is an integral part. In implementing the party's line, principles and policies, the party branches in the countryside must make vigorous efforts to establish and improve the responsibility system until it become perfect. A large-scale development of agricultural production can be expected as soon as this task is successfully carried out, adjustment is made in production relations, and commune members are mobilized to work harder than ever for this purpose.

In the past, a lack of a clear definition of responsibilities for rural party branches led some of them to assume that their primary task was to promote production, which, to them meant beating gongs and mobilizing people to plant or harvest crops in the fields. By now, the establishment of the responsibility system has relieved these party branches of much of their workload originally connected with the promotion of production, and has led some comrades to believe that "since individual households are allowed to engage in production on a contract basis, the functions of party branches are no longer needed," and party organizations are out of jobs. This is not true in view of the fact that the establishment of the responsibility system is the result of a grand reform to bring order out of chaos.

Under the prolonged influence of the "left" deviationist ideology, some confused people began to call this a retrogression or a system allowing people to divide up the public property. As long as these problems are allowed to exist, the implementation of the agricultural production responsibility system will be impossible. One must understand that although the responsibility system has a great role to play in production, it cannot take the place of the leadership of the party or ideological education; although the enforcement of the responsibility system has saved us the trouble of beating gongs in order to mobilize people to plant or harvest crops as we did in the past, it does not mean that party organizations can feel free to weaken or abolish their role as fighting headquarters in carrying out ideological and political work. One must

particularly note that in localities where "double contractual systems" are in effect, unified management and administrative institutions are still needed. For this reason, the party branches in the countryside must display determination to carry out this major policy decision on the establishment of agricultural production responsibility, and they must strengthen their leadership and continue to educate peasants in socialist ideology following its establishment.

In an effort to dispel the misunderstanding among some peasants that the responsibility system is nothing but a device to allow them "to divide up public land and go it alone," the party branch of the Tiantun brigade has repeatedly educated peasants in socialism and the party's policies. The aim is to make them understand that the agricultural front in our country has no alternative but to adhere to the road of socialist collectivization and that the public ownership system is here to stay; the system of awarding labor contracts to individual households is based on the institution of public ownership of land under which collectives are authorized to exercise unified control over the utilization of land, contractor-land users are not allowed to sell or rent their plots to others or build private homes on them; production and distribution are planned under state guidance. In view of this, the responsibility system cannot be construed as a policy of "returning public land to private ownership" or "allowing peasants to divide up public land and go it alone," but as an integral part of the socialist agricultural economy. Eligibility for obtaining the right to utilize public land on a contract basis is determined mainly by the availability of manpower. This has been the reason why some households lacking in able-bodied men have had to return plots and draft animals originally distributed to them under contract to their collectives. In proceeding with crop planting, individual households must consult state guidelines. In the course of strengthening the responsibility system, party branches must help commune members solve specific problems concerning production. These are steps that will lead to the thorough implementation of the responsibility system. If party branches in the countryside can keep their line of communication open to the peasants at all times, educate them in socialism and strengthen their leadership, great success can be expected in the direction of perfecting the responsibility system.

9574

CSO: 4005/917

PARTY AND STATE

CADRES WARNED TO OPPOSE ALL FACTIONAL ACTIVITIES

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jun 82 p 1

[Commentary by Chang Si [1603 1835]: "We All Belong to the Party"]

[Text] Factionalism is a lingering disease left by a decade of turmoil. The gangs of Lin Biao and Jiang Qing divided cadres, divided the masses through the customary trick of drawing factional lines. In bringing order out of chaos, the situation has greatly improved, but in some localities and units, its ghost is still haunting: some people always tend to identify cadres and masses arbitrarily as so-and-so's people. Some also consider that without a few loyal people by his side, things are difficult to accomplish. Consequently many knots were created between comrades, making one apprehensive of another, affecting unity and slowing down work. Some people who harbor evil intentions specifically take advantage of the occasion to stir up trouble.

Recently Comrade Hu Yaobang during his inspection in Xiong County incisively pointed out: "The Communist Party is honest to the truth and responsible to the people. Do not draw factional lines. Identify with the party and with the people. Who belongs to what faction? We all belong to the party."

We all belong to the party. How well it is said. Keeping this in mind, leading cadres should strengthen the party concept and insist on party discipline. They should refrain from ingratiating themselves with a few big shots, from forming factions, and from making distinctions of closeness and remoteness among the masses. Keeping this in mind, the broad masses will insist on party principle, insist on responsibility to the people, make judgments in accordance with the interests of the party and the people, and courageously resist and oppose all factional activities.

We all belong to the party is a standard erected for all comrades. If everyone uses it to guide his conduct, factionalism will lose its appeal, unity will be greatly strengthened, and various enterprises of the party will grow and prosper.

9507

CSO: 4005/1002

PARTY AND STATE

CADRES WHO ASSUME LEADERSHIP POSITIONS URGED TO STUDY

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jun 82 p 1

[Commentary by Liu Liqun [0491 4539 5028]: "Watch Out for Experts Turning Into the Uninitiated"]

[Text] In the gradual adjustment of the leadership cadres, a large number of engineers, agronomists and technical cadres who possess certain specialized skills are continuously promoted to leadership positions. With experts in the ranks of leadership, the masses are pleased, but they are also worried that with the job promotion the specialized cadres will gradually be transformed into the uninitiated. This concern probably is not without grounds, nor are the worries entirely futile.

Expert and uninitiated are opposites, but not in absolute terms. Under certain conditions, the two can switch places. The uninitiated of yesterday, through diligent study and practice, can become today's experts. With the mankind progressing and science developing, the experts who are satisfied with the present, retreat from the first line of production and research, and are unwilling to investigate the internal course of new things, will inevitably become the uninitiated.

To be sure, this does not mean that specialized cadres assuming leadership positions are crossing the bridge from being expert to being the uninitiated. Although in their new leadership positions, they have to consider more problems and spend more time in meetings, if they can constantly keep close to the first line in observing, investigating and studying new subjects, their expertise will extend from today to tomorrow.

9507

CSO: 4005/1002

PARTY AND STATE

JOINT EFFORTS STRESSED IN IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL WORK

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jun 82 p 1

[Commentary by Wang Zhaoping [3769 0340 1627]: "We Need to Form a Joint Defense"]

[Text] On 4 June, this column, under the title "Thoughts on Surveillance Tactics," realistically and incisively discussed the surveillance needed in ideological work. I believe that in addition we should form a "joint defense."

"Joint Defense is a strategy often used on the basketball court. Although without a specific division of labor that "A" must watch out "B", everyone has a clear responsibility for tight defense. No matter who mounts the offensive, as soon as he enters our area of defense, he will encounter an active and stiff defense.

Therefore I think that in political and ideological work our party organization and cadres at every level should also form a joint defense. If it is discovered that a comrade has ideological problems or has made certain mistakes, we must move quickly to take up the task instead of pushing the task around in the so-called division of labor. This will give full scope to the political and ideological work.

9507

CSO: 4005/1002

PARTY AND STATE

24TH LECTURE ON DRAFT REVISED CONSTITUTION

OW160609 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0034 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 15 Aug (XINHUA)--24th Lecture on the Draft Revised Constitution: "The State Applies the System of Retirement for Workers and Staff Members"

A retirement system generally refers to a system for workers and staff members to retire from their present jobs under certain age, illness or disability conditions and continue to receive help from the state and society. [passage omitted]

The application of a retirement system for workers and staff members has many advantages: first, it enhances the process of supersession of the old by the new among the ranks of workers and staff members. [passage omitted] Second, it enables workers and staff members to keep their minds on their work without worrying about security. [passage omitted] Third, as the retirement system also covers the ordinary personnel and leading members of state organs at various levels, it is conducive to eliminating the virtually life-long tenure of leading cadres. [passage omitted]

CSO: 4005/1210

PARTY AND STATE

25TH LECTURE ON DRAFT REVISED CONSTITUTION

OW180925 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0044 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Beijing, 17 Aug (XINHUA)—Twenty-fifth Lecture on Draft Revised Constitution: "The State Protects the Interests of Women and Children."

Article 46 of the Draft Revised Constitution stipulates: "Women in the People's Republic of China enjoy equal rights with men in all spheres of political, economic, cultural, social and family life. Men and women shall receive equal pay for equal work. [passage omitted]

Political equality means that, in China, women enjoy equal rights with men in political life and that, like the men, they enjoy the right to administer the affairs of state, to vote and to be voted. [passage omitted]

The most outstanding feature of equal rights in the economic field is that women in China, like the men, enjoy the right to independently participate in all fields of work, to select their own professions and to receive equal pay for equal work. [passage omitted]

Equal rights in marriage and within the family directly concern the women's interests. According to the stipulations of China's Constitution and law, in marriage and family matters, a marriage system based on free choice of partners, monogamy and equal rights for the sexes is established; the legitimate rights of women and children are protected; the old marriage system based on arbitrary and compulsory arrangements is abolished; the old marriage and family system which is based on the superiority of man over woman and ignores the women's interests is abolished; the interests of the aged and of children are fully protected; and new-type happy families which enjoy equal rights will be established. In addition, the Draft Revised Constitution also stipulates that the state protects marriage, the family, and mothers and children; that children have the duty to support their parents; that violations of the freedom of marriage are prohibited; and that maltreatment of old people, women and children is prohibited.

CSO: 4005/1210

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

NEW TANK-PROTECTING DEVICES DESCRIBED

Beijing BINGQI ZHISHI [ORDINANCE KNOWLEDGE] in Chinese No 3, 1982 pp 8-9

[Article by Shan Lin [1472 2651]: "A Shield in the Budding Stage--Active Protective Devices for Tanks"]

[Text] People say I am a little like the flying pedant, "A Tongmu," and also a little like the "invisible" traveler, constantly roaming by invitation in the unlimited material world and tracing down things. There is wit and humor in this assessment, and I welcome it as a common award.

An Interesting Comparison

One day, 8 years ago, wrapped in a wisp of white cloud, I hung suspended in the air over the Mediterranean Sea and got a bird's-eye view of developments on the earth below: over 100 tanks of the Israeli army, on a strip of desert on the eastern bank of the Suez Canal, charged swiftly in scattered formation. Lights suddenly flashed from all sides as antitank guided missiles attacked the tanks head-on. The Israeli army had fallen into an ambush set by the Egyptian army. In no time at all, all the tanks in 2 square kilometers of desert had been wiped out. The missiles had destroyed a uniformly thick "shield" of armor--the "spear" had quickly vanquished the "shield." Naturally, the Egyptian army was visibly pleased.

One day, 4 years later, I heard the rumble of tank tracks--the Israeli army had appeared in a river valley zone on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea. The Lebanese army, equipped with the same kind of missiles as the Egyptian army, was concealed by favorable terrain. The missilemen concentrated on observing the tanks, waiting for them to get within effective range of the missiles. At the commander's order, a burst of wire-guided missiles--at intervals of only a few seconds, slightly over 10 seconds, and at most slightly over 20 seconds--flew at their respective targets. The Lebanese army did not conceal its hope of victory. However, the unexpected happened: the missiles did not penetrate the tanks. On the contrary, at fixed distances from the tanks there were devices--later called active protective devices--before which the missiles lost their effectiveness. The "shield" had proved to be slightly better than the "spear" and the Israeli army was overjoyed about it.

Several Mysterious Traces

This active protective device had appeared like a bamboo shoot breaking through the ground in spring. Probably the Israeli-Egyptian war had touched certain designers to the quick so that they thought of destroying flying missiles or shells by using an electromagnetic, induction, interception, timing device.

This is a schematic diagram of the "explosive armor," which when its igniter is hit by a shell or missile explodes on contact (Fig. 1). What is "explosive armor," and can it damage the tank itself or harm the tank's crew? A concave groove in which hollow powder charge cells are packed, it is installed on the armor's surface layer so as to face the direction from which a missile or armor-piercing shell comes. When a missile or shell flies at 100 or 200 meters per second, the igniter explodes the hollow powder charge cells when the missile or shell is at a certain distance from the armor so that the tank itself remains unscathed. A better name than "explosive armor" is contact explosion-type active protective device. It uses the intruder's own momentum to smash him--how ingenious!

Inside the gun turret, which is exposed on the top of the tank, is the main part of the combat crew and combat equipment, and therefore it is the key object to be protected. In a laboratory hidden by towering pines and cypresses, people soldered two supports to a gun turret. On the top support they placed two metal plates separated by insulating material; on the bottom support they attached hollow powder charges and an igniter, and connected the two by a lead to a power source (see Fig. 2). When a simulated test began, one saw the flying projectile's nose touch the contact plate at just the right angle, and this connected the electric current, which in turn set off the igniter, causing the hollow powder charges to form a big efflux that destroyed the projectile. This can be called the contact detonating-type active protective device. Its effect is like that of an intruder aiming a gun at his own temples, pulling the bolt, and blowing his brains out.

On a shooting range nestled amid green hills are parked two tanks (see Fig. 3). On the gun turret of the tank on the left is a small hollow powder charge firing device attached to two supports, and on the gun turret and the side plates of the front and rear road wheels are radial firing devices. The tank on the right does not have this equipment. A red signal flare shoots up into the sky, and two missiles fly from their launch position toward their respective fixed targets. One missile flies into the radial fire zone of the tank on the left, setting off the zone's detonator, which throws out a fast-flying powder charge that explodes. The missile is blown to smithereens while the tank remains unscathed. The other missile pierces the gun turret of the tank on the right and explodes the ammunition inside the tank. Taking advantage of my trick of making myself invisible, I sweep my gaze over the following scene: inside the tank on the left are two healthy looking and lively yellow dogs; inside the tank on the right are the blood and flesh, splattered in every direction, of two black dogs.... I had not made a detailed study of this detonator-type active protective device and therefore had to start from scratch.

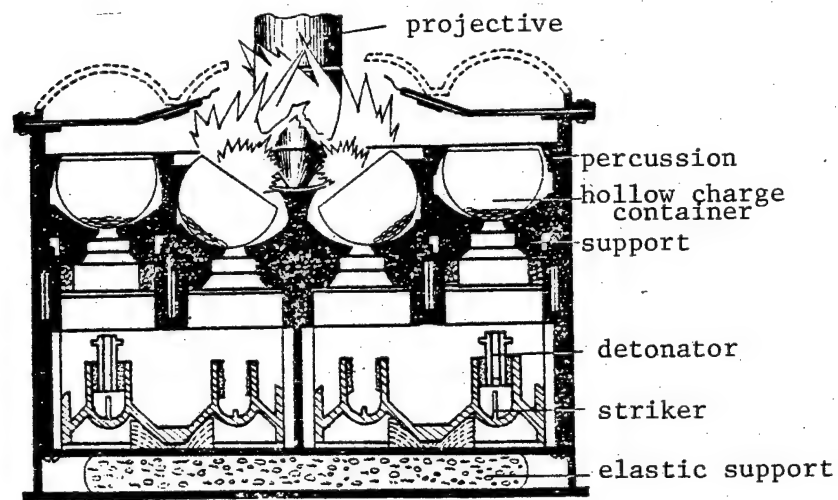


Figure 1.

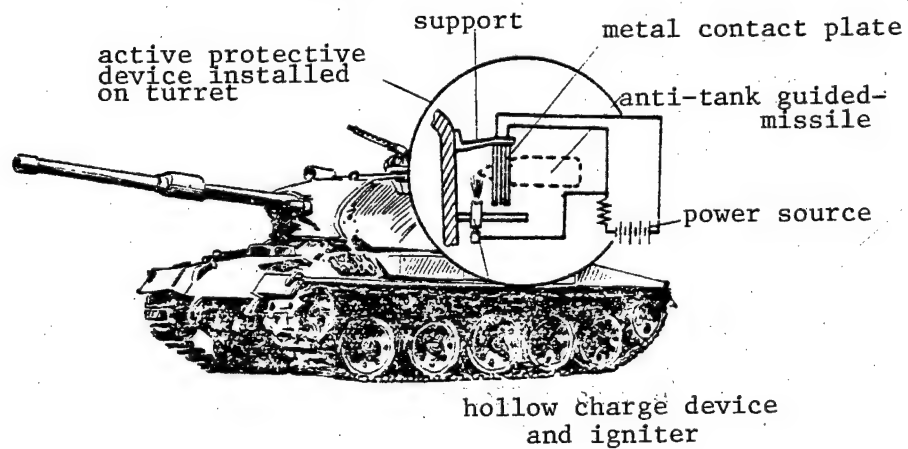


Figure 2.

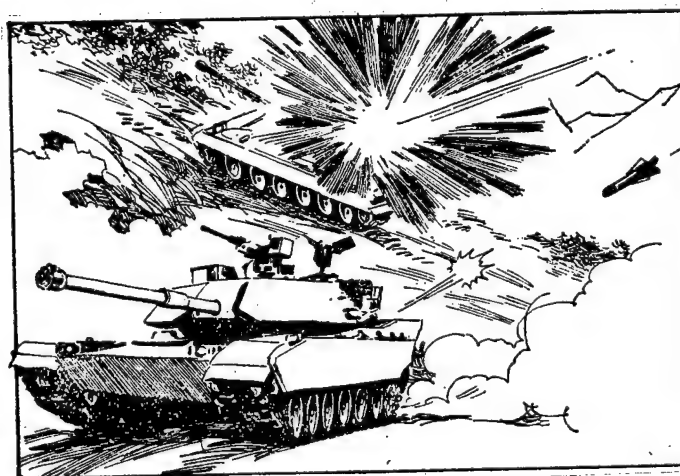


Figure 3.

Without conscious thought I went into a strictly guarded reading room, where I picked up a copy of KEJI DONGTAI [SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS], which began with these words: Piezoelectric-type fuses are usually used on antitank guided missiles and armor-piercing shells, the fuse being attached to the nosecone. When a given pressure is exerted on the piezocrystal an electric current is connected, which detonates a hollow powder charge. Therefore, if an electric wire generator is installed on a tank, the piezocrystal on the missile will receive a strong electric wave, which will cause the missile to miss its target and also produce an induction electric current that will touch off an explosion. Ah, no wonder some people surmised that the active protective device installed on the Israeli army's tanks was most likely this kind of electric wave generator.

9727

CSO: 4005/115

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MILITARY INDUSTRY TURNS OUT MORE CIVILIAN GOODS

OW181231 Nanchang JIANGXI Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Summary] Since the convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, various national defense industry enterprises in Jiangxi have turned out more civilian goods to meet market demand. In doing so they have brought about changes in the following four aspects:

"1. They have brought about changes in their guiding ideology, and corrected the tendency of overemphasizing production value while ignoring economic results, thus, they have carried out their economic work with emphasis on improving economic results." As a result, the income of all national defense industry enterprises rose by 43.6 percent and their income rose by more than 1.5 million yuan from January to July this year as compared with the same period of 1981. Both production value and profits increased.

"2. The national defense industry enterprises have been able to turn out both military and civilian products and to manufacture military hardware while producing civilian goods at the same time. In recent years, various national defense industry enterprises in Jiangxi have made full use of their equipment and technology to turn out products for the development of agricultural and industrial technical innovations and to serve light industry and promote foreign trade. At present, they can mass-produce mechanical and electronic products, hardware and tools, electronic instruments and light industrial products and chemicals.

"3. The national defense industry enterprises have changed the past method of controlling the economy by administrative measures, and carried out the practice of combining administrative and economic measures." They have adjusted the proportion of profits that can be retained by each enterprise for its own use in order to whip up the enthusiasm of the enterprises.

"4. The national defense industry enterprises have also changed their mode of production from that of 'big and all-embracing' enterprises to that of 'small and all-embracing' ones and gradually taken the course of achieving mass cooperation and mass coordination among all specialized departments." In the past 2 years, they have become economic organizations that cover more than one trade and more than one region.

CSO: 4005/1205

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

FLEET OWNS MISSILE DESTROYER--According to our sources, the first domestically-guided missile destroyer No 105 of the North Sea Fleet of the navy has made marked contributions to accelerating the modernization and standardization of the people's navy. The destroyer was recently commended as a pace-setter unit emerging in building a socialist civilization. Since its launch, the destroyer has been doing scientific experiments and tests for developing equipment and weaponry for new-type warships. In carrying forward the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, plain living and hard struggle, commanders and fighters on the destroyer have travelled over 50,000 nautical miles on the Chinese seas of Bohai, Huanghai and Donghai by overcoming various difficulties, hardships and dangers. By making concerted efforts with scientific research institutes and production units, the destroyer completed over 1,000 tests, of which several dozens are of major importance, great difficulty and have been done for the first time. Several achievements scored in the tests by the No 105 destroyer have provided a scientific basis for developing new-type warships. [Text] [SK180923 Jian SHANDONG Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 17 Aug 82]

JILIN BORDER DEFENSE UNITS--On the morning of 3 August, representatives of the cadres and fighters of the Jilin Provincial border defense units left Changchun and returned to their posts after successfully attending activities commemorating Army Day. On departure, He Youfa, commander, and Liu Luming, political commissar of the Jilin Provincial Military District, encouraged them to further enhance border defense construction and to be excellent sentries serving the country and the people. [Text] [Changchun JILIN Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Aug 82 SK]

CSO: 4005/1205

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

JILIN QIANG XIAOCHU ATTENDS NATIONAL PARTY SCHOOL FORUM

SK160556 Changchun JILIN Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] On 3-15 August, party schools across the country held the third teaching forum on scientific socialism in Changchun Municipality. Comrade Fan Ruoyu, adviser of the CPC central party school, attended the forum and made a speech on compiling the outline for the teaching of scientific socialism. Comrade Qiang Xiaochu, first secretary of the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee, attended and addressed the forum. Attending the forum were responsible comrades of the CPC central party school, of the relevant central departments and of provincial, municipal and autonomous regional party schools across the country and all comrades who engaged themselves in teaching and studying scientific socialism, totalling 184 persons from 135 units.

On the morning of 3 August the first plenum was held. Comrade (Chen Yan), member of a leading group of the plenum and deputy president of the Jilin Provincial CPC Party School, chaired the plenum. Comrade Yu Lin, secretary, and Comrade Song Jiehan, secretary of the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee and president of the Jilin Provincial Party School, on behalf of the provincial CPC committee, visited all the participants of the forum. On behalf of the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee, Comrade Yu Lin wholeheartedly offered congratulations to the convocation of the forum and bid welcome to the comrades from all parts of the country. He expressed heartfelt thanks to the CPC central party school and other party schools for their valuable experiences. This forum gave impetus to the propaganda, ideological and theoretical fronts of Jilin Province and was a good opportunity for the broad mass of the theoretical workers of Jilin Province to study.

At the beginning of the forum, they studied the theories of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin on civilization, central documents and books and speeches on the construction of spiritual civilization written or made by leading comrades of central authorities.

In line with the speech on socialist spiritual civilization made by Comrade (Jiang Liu), deputy dean of the CPC central party school, the forum conducted a wide and thorough discussion on the key subject of socialist spiritual civilization. They also organized people to give special reports to make the forum more effective. Through the discussions, the participants came to understand that ideological awareness should be enhanced before strengthening

socialist civilization; came to know the reason why socialism requires highly developed spiritual civilization and the relationship between socialism and spiritual civilization; and further understood the content and core of the socialist spiritual civilization and the ways to strengthen socialist spiritual civilization.

The atmosphere of the forum was lively. The participants discussed together, pooled the wisdom of the masses, offered their opinions with open minds and spoke out freely to exchange experiences and learn from one another. The forum [words indistinct] proved effective and won an initial success in strengthening the ideological and theoretical construction of the party.

CSO: 4005/1207

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

INTELLECTUALS RETURN TO AID IN MODERNIZATION

HK170925 Guangzhou GUANGDONG Provincial Service in Mandarin 100 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Text] Since last year, transformed by the party's policy on intellectuals, a large number of intellectuals who went abroad and to Hong Kong and Macao have returned to Guangdong Province to take an active part in the socialist modernization of the motherland. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, party organizations at all levels in our province have seriously implemented the party's policy on intellectuals. In February last year, provincial CPC committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi and Governor Liu Tianfu declared at the 3rd Session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress that they would welcome intellectuals who went to Hong Kong and Macao, to return to the mainland to take part in the four modernizations of the motherland.

The provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government have formulated regulations concerning the issue on the arrangement of work for intellectuals in our province who went abroad and to Hong Kong and Macao. Deeply feeling the warmth of the socialist motherland, many of the intellectuals who went abroad and to Hong Kong and Macao have written letters to or visited our province, requesting to return to the mainland to work. Since last year, the provincial scientific and technological cadres bureau alone received 65 letters. Among them, 7 families have requested to return, 12 persons who left the country from this province have requested to return and 38 persons who left the country from other provinces have requested to return to Guangdong. To date, 17 persons have arranged to return and work in our province. Relevant departments are actively making arrangements for the other persons.

The majority of the intellectuals who have returned were graduated from universities at the end of the 1950's and at the beginning of the 1960's. They are about 40 years old. They were educated and trained by the party and have grown up. They have socialist awareness and fervently cherish their own motherland. For various reasons, they applied to leave. After leaving the country, they could not bear the sight of the capitalist system, cherished the memory of the socialist motherland and even felt repentant. Particularly after encountering various difficulties in Hong Kong, Macao and abroad. They cherished even more the memory of the motherland. They hoped to return to serve the socialist motherland.

After returning to the mainland, some intellectuals who went abroad and to Hong Kong and Macao have been warmly welcomed by relevant departments and units. They have generally been reinstated in their original grades and salaries. They have been actively engaged in scientific and technological work. After returning from Japan in 1980, (Sun Zhenhua), a teacher at Zhongshan University, has seriously done well in teaching Japanese, and in addition, has embarked on the translation of Japanese in our province. He has been well-assessed by relevant departments.

CSO: 4005/1207

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'DAZHONG RIBAO' ON EDUCATION ON HISTORICAL THEMES

HK190306 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 8 Aug 82 p 1

["Dazhong Forum" article by Fei Liang [7378 2733]: "Do Not Forget National Shame, Revitalize China"]

[Text] Let us read the following poem first:

"Forgive me, motherland! I wronged you yesterday, saying that you were too poor to be compared with the 'Western rich people.' I even complained of being born in China. I have done some wrong things in the past, such as being late for work or being absent without leave, getting drunk and engaging in fighting. I ridiculed Lei Feng and Bao Er [0202 1422] and imitated La Zi [2139 5417] and Li Da [7787 6671]. Today, after visiting this exhibition hall of modern history, I have realized that the reason why you are not so prosperous as the 'Western rich people' is that you were plundered and trampled on in those years. I see a new motherland today, and I am determined to do my work well and devote my life to the motherland and the cause of the four modernizations."

Whence this poem? It was written by a young worker of the Qingdao No 6 Rubber Factory after he visited an exhibition on modern Chinese history--"never forget national shame and revitalize China"--which was held by the leading body of this factory in the first half of this year in order to carry out ideological and political education among the broad masses of workers and staff members to raise their consciousness of loving the party, loving the motherland and loving socialism. In this exhibition, a lot of photos and statistical charts were displayed, which gave a picture of the history of blood and tears of the Chinese nation which had been invaded, massacred, oppressed and plundered by the imperialist powers. I was deeply moved by the poem written by this young worker. I heartily applaud such education on modern Chinese history carried out by this unit among the workers and staff members

In modern history, the Chinese nation really suffered serious and cruel oppression and aggression by foreign invaders. Just think about how many unequal treaties were imposed on it! However, with the passage of time, some people have entirely forgotten our national shame. Some young people, in particular, not knowing the history of their motherland and on what basis

the capitalist world was built, have been blindly yearning for the dazzling life in some capitalist countries. They complain that our country is poor and backward, but know very little about how our party and people won the successes on the "poor and blank" basis through bloody and arduous struggles. If one does not know about the past of one's motherland, one cannot understand the present either, and cannot boost one's spirit to fight for the future of the motherland. Likewise, just like the above-mentioned young workers, once one comes to know the history of yesterday, one can easily understand the realities of today, wake up through the comparison of hatred and love, and make up one's mind to devote all one's life to the motherland, to the people and to the cause of the four modernizations. From this we can see that carrying out education on modern Chinese history among the broad masses of staff members and workers is really necessary and of great significance.

It is particularly necessary to point out that, recently, as we have learned from newspapers, the Japanese Ministry of Education, while revising teaching materials on history, brazenly distorted the history of Japanese aggression against China. This can never be allowed. How can the history of savage aggression by the Japanese militarists against the Chinese people be distorted? The distortion of history can only be regarded as an important sign of the revival of Japanese militarism. We must learn more about the past sufferings of our motherland and must never forget the national shame of the Chinese nation so that we can better love our great party, our great motherland and our great socialist system and make unremitting efforts to revitalize China. The 12th National Congress of the CPC, which will be of great historical significance, will soon be convened. We must work hard and do a good job in production to greet the convention of this congress and make new contributions to opening up new prospects for the construction of the four modernizations.

CSO: 4005/1207

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

SHANDONG HIGHER EDUCATION--Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, Shandong Province has made great progress in developing higher education. The province has increased its higher education institutions from 22 in 1977 to 38 in 1982; its professors, from 7,000 in 1977 to over 11,000 in 1982; and its students, from 25,000 in 1977 to 59,000 in 1982. In 1981 colleges and universities across the province scored 44 major scientific research results, signed over 60 technical contracts with production units and trained over 23,000 back-bone technicians for grass-roots units. [Text] [SK090954 Jinan SHANDONG Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Aug 82]

CSO: 4005/1207

INFLUENCE OF GANG OF FOUR PERSISTS IN GUANGXI

Hong Kong CHEN MING [CONTENDING] in Chinese No 7, 1982 pp 22-23

[Article by Wei Min [7614 3046]: "Witnessing Something Unusual in Guangxi"]

[Text] On my second day in Nanning, my maternal uncle and I bicycled around the city. It was really cleaner and more beautiful than it had been during the past several years. However, the strong "stench of the gang of four" was suffocating and left me gasping for air.

Quotations of Lin Biao Remain

On many towering buildings throughout the city, slogans such as "Long Live Mao Zedong Thought" and "Long Live Invincible Mao Zedong Thought" could be seen. The most startling one was seen on the roof of the Telecommunications Bureau. It is astonishing that to this day they still continue to have three-dimensional character slogans such as "Hold High the Great Red Banner of Mao Zedong Thought and Courageously Forge Ahead!"

Pointing to the slogan I asked my uncle: "Isn't this a quotation from Lin Biao?"

"Ah, since things from the period of the gang of four and Lin Biao are supposed to be stamped out in Nanning and Guangxi, this then is really strange." My uncle shook his head and sighed: "At present, out of 29 provincial cities in the nation, Guangxi ranks second to last because they raised the red banner of Mao Zedong Thought too high."

Veteran Members of the Standing Committee of the District CCP Committee Refuse To Retire

My uncle went on to tell me that the first secretary of the autonomous region and the entire leading body are all left over from the gang of four period. The Central Committee said that this year they should streamline groups. Senior cadres and over-age leading cadres from various agencies and bureaus must all retire. However, not one of the veteran members of the standing committee of the district CCP committee proposed retirement. When they heard of this, lower level cadres became incensed. They all said: "We depend on the district CCP committee, we must learn from them!"

We returned home exactly at lunchtime. I joined my uncle's family around the table. We ate and engaged in small talk, it was all very lively. Naturally everyone discussed the situation in Guangxi with me, their guest.

My aunt complained with resentment: "I don't really know that much. All I know is that the food is unbelievably expensive and green vegetables and pork are hard to find. I've heard that supplies in other provinces are improving. How come for us one day is worse than the next, it's preposterous!"

When Wei Guoqing [7279 0948 3237] Was in Guangxi

My uncle waved his chopsticks in the air and angrily said: "In Guangxi it's like this, during the time of the gang of four, we couldn't keep up. High officials boasted that they could resist, they felt quite pleased with themselves. Once the gang of four fell from power, they still couldn't keep in step with the authorities. High officials said that they must stand firm. Actually, they were afraid that something might go wrong and officials were uncertain of their position."

I said: "Ah yes, stability, 'to sit tight in the fishing boat despite the rising wind and waves.' To be an official one must be very clever!"

"Regardless of how closely they followed the authorities, what line didn't they carry out? At the onset of the Cultural Revolution, the thought of Wei Guoqing was not popular and the rebel party wanted to overthrow him. Vietnam could not tolerate this and said to the Central Committee: We want what you do not. Hand over Wei Guoqing to us. Afterward Wei Guoqing ran off with the rebel party. The city of Nanning underwent armed struggle, and almost half of the city was destroyed. After Chairman Mao's death, NANFANG RIBAO reprinted an editorial from GUANGMING RIBAO on resolutely following existing policies. Wasn't that also criticized by Wei Guoqing? (At that time Wei was in Guangdong.) It is not that easy to change once one is accustomed to heading along the path of the ultra-Left." My maternal cousin spoke like a machine gun, both abruptly and rapidly.

The Tragedy of Cutting Off the Tail of Capitalism

"Several years after the downfall of the gang of four, our Ethnic Nationalities College still had open-door schooling in the countryside. We met a peasant uncle. He raised 80 ducks and depended on selling duck eggs for his living. At that time it was still the period of cutting off the tail of capitalism, and the old farmer was required to kill his ducks. The old farmer piteously implored: 'I have neither fields nor land. These ducks are my lifeline. It would be better to kill me than the ducks.' The leadership paid no heed and he was only allowed to raise five ducks. The old farmer had no recourse but to kill his ducks. He invited students and teachers for a meal. Who could have known that that very evening the old farmer would hang himself. We were all filled with remorse. We should never have eaten those ducks." My cousin, who was normally reticent, could not help but speak of this.

I said: "No wonder here you still raise those banners high throughout the city!" Everyone started to laugh.

English Textbooks From the Gang of Four Period Still in Use

My cousin spoke again: "The most ridiculous thing are those English textbooks used in Guangxi College. They are from before the fall of the gang of four. They include quotations from Chairman Mao, something on the reeducation of poor and lower-middle peasants, on contrasting past misery with present happiness and on emulating Lei Feng. After studying all this, if you run into foreigners you won't understand what they're talking about and they won't understand you."

She continued: "Guangxi is truly a dead area. In the past several years throughout the country there have been democracy walls and other signs of life, but here, it is cold and indifferent. Where have Hong Xiuquan's descendants gone? Later on Beijing caught Wei Jingsheng [7614 0079 3932]. High officials rejoiced inwardly. They said that now Guangxi was stable, there was no trouble!"

On my third day in Nanning, my paternal cousin came to see me from Guilin. She told me a shocking story. This is what she told me.

A Guilin Youth Takes 16 Lives

In a plant in Guilin, a young militiaman opened fire and killed 14. In all, he took 16 lives. In the end he killed himself.

This youth had been suspected by the plant many times of being a petty thief. Whenever the plant was missing something, the security section of the Public Security Bureau would seek him out for questioning, even if there were no witnesses or material evidence. Thus he had a bad reputation throughout the plant. Actually, everyone regarded him as a petty thief. When he would go to buy food, the cook would single him out and give him less than everyone else. This young worker was like a "dumb person eating a golden lotus, he cannot describe the bitterness." The plant recently suffered loss through theft. Again they sought to lay the responsibility on him. He felt that to continue like this left him with no way out.

One evening it was his and another youth's turn to take the night watch. At about 1 am he took advantage of the inattention of his comrade and opened fire on him. His skull immediately split open. This youth suspected that he didn't have enough bullets so he ran to the armory to replenish his supply. Next, like a crazed person he groped his way through the plant. Whenever he came across someone he shot them. He killed 10 people in this way, two of whom were pregnant women. "Don't bother with things that do not concern you." Because the majority of people in the nation have this philosophy of life, the sounds of his gunshots went unheeded.

Sometime after 6 am, everyone lined up to buy breakfast. The youth saw that deputy director of the plant who had been suspicious of him several times in

the past. He immediately rushed over to him and shot him. At this time, standing at his side was that cook who ordinarily gave him less food. He swiftly shot him as well. He then aimed the gun at his own head and shot himself. He too shed tears of blood.

After my cousin finished telling this story, she said with much emotion: "The Guilin air disaster made a stir throughout the world. It was even more serious than the female driver who ran over and killed people in Tiananmen, yet they have clamped down on this incident so that no one knows about it."

"The character for 'official' consists of two mouths that may charge people with crimes at will or arbitrarily put them under suspicion. The youth had no way to redress his grievances and no way to vent his anger. In the end he killed to get revenge. Those who kill and are killed are actually the victims of the pernicious influence of the ultra-Left and bureaucratism." As my maternal cousin listened, her eyes were brimming with tears. She spoke with a mixture of grief and indignation. Her voice was choked with emotion.

"This is absolute lawlessness. In places ruled by law this kind of random suspicion is not allowed!" As I spoke, my heart was filled with an uncomfortable feeling.

Upon leaving Nanning, I believed that I had gained some perceptual knowledge of the pernicious influence of the Left in Guangxi. At the same time, I gained a more complete understanding of young people like my young cousins.

9864

CSO: 4005/1033

7TH PLENUM, 12TH NATIONAL PARTY CONGRESS SESSION REPORTED

Hong Kong MING PAO in English 10 Aug 82 p 17

[Translation of MING PAO DAILY NEWS editorial, 8 August 1982]

[Text]

Ming Pao's Special correspondent in Peking reported on August 4 that the 7th plenum of the 11th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party was in session in Peking. Two days later Hsinhua News Agency released a report on the 7th plenum, the communique issued after the session and photos. The report said the 7th plenum was presided by members of the standing committee of the Politburo Hu Yaobang, Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping, Zhu Ziyang, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun and Hua Kuofeng. The pictures showed however that Ye Jianying was seated in the centre, flanked by Hu on his left and Deng on his right, followed by Chen, Li, Zhu and Hua. It may be just a small detail. It shows nevertheless that Hu and Zhu, the two younger top leaders, were showing respect to the elderly.

The preparatory meeting of the 7th plenum lasted six days, yet the agenda seemed quite simple. It was decided to hold the 12th National Party Congress on September 1, 1982. The meeting also examined the report submitted by the Central Committee to the National Party Congress and the draft of the revised constitution of the Chinese Communist Party. The 7th plenum may therefore be regarded as one summing up the 11th Central Committee of the Party and a preparatory meeting for the 12th NPC.

Of the successive central committees the 7th lasting 11 years from 1945 to 1956 was the one with the best performance, that being the golden era since the Chinese Communist Party was founded. A series of campaigns followed the 8th Central Committee—the anti-rightist, the Three Red Flags and the Cultural Revolution. The last session of the 8th Central Committee—the 12th plenum of the 8th Central Committee—approved the dismissal of Liu Shaoqi as Chairman of the State. The 9th and 10th Central Committees were basically operating under emergency, with Mao Zedong, Lin Biao and the Gang of Four successively in control. It was not until five years ago that the 11th Central Committee began curtailing the ultra-leftist influence. The 3rd plenum of the 11th Central Committee convened at the end of 1978 was a turning point in the history of the Chinese Communist Party. The 6th plenum of the 11th Central Committee held in June last year summed up the experiences gained during the Cultural Revolution and assessed Mao Zedong's deeds and misdeeds. Top leaders of the party were also elected at the session. As a whole, the 11th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party may be looked

upon as quite successful, being only next to the 7th of 1945-56. The 7th may be described as having succeeded in "launching the business," whereas the 11th can be said to have succeeded in saving the party from collapse.

Having saved the party from collapse is not enough. It will have to be followed by successfully building up the party, the administration and the state by removing undesirable practices and uniting the people. Losses outweighed gain during the 12 years from 1957 to 1977 when Mao Zedong was holding the helm. The 12th National Party Congress has the important task of turning the tide in favour of gains.

The 7th plenum of the 11th Central Committee sent a joint letter to Liu Bocheng and Chai Chang, praising the contributions made by the two "old comrades" and regretting to see them unable to attend the meeting due to advanced age and poor health. One of the topics to be raised at the 12th National Party Congress is believed to be a system of honorable retirement for veteran comrades.

CSO: 4000/177

BEIJING LEADERSHIP PRESENTS VIEW ON HONG KONG, MACAO

Hong Kong MING PAO in English 6 Aug 82 p 17

[Translation of MING PAO DAILY NEWS editorial, 4 August 1982]

[Text]

The article entitled "On the issue of Hong Kong and Macao" carried by the Workers Daily in Peking on August 2 was reproduced from the latest issue of the Peking magazine "World Knowledge", which specializes in international affairs and is known to be quite authoritative as well. It is certain that the article represents the latest view on Hong Kong and Macao by the top leaders in Peking. It may be treated as a reply to the various speculations, assessments and suggestions on Hong Kong's future made by people in Britain and Hong Kong.

The main point of the article, as seen from the original text, is this, China has always taken Hong Kong and Macao as part of China's territories with sovereignty vested in China. The Chinese Government is of the view that when conditions have ripened the issue involving Hong Kong and Macao will be resolved peacefully in an appropriate manner. The status quo (in Hong Kong and Macao) will be maintained before a settlement has been achieved. Compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao have been actively supporting the nation's construction over the past 32 years. Hong Kong has now become an important trade, communication, tourism and finance centre. When conditions have ripened, the Chinese Government will certainly settle the Hong Kong and Macao issue in an appropriate manner and allow the Hong Kong and Macao regions to continue exercising their due functions.

The short and carefully worded passage has spelt out all that which the Peking authorities are in a position to say. Let us look carefully at what says the passage. (Words in parentheses are interpretations made by us.)

1. The sovereignty over Hong Kong and Macao belongs to China. (China does not recognize cession and lease involving the two territories and will not agree to any arrangement affecting China's sovereignty.)
2. The issue is to be resolved when conditions are ripe. (Conditions are not ripe yet now.)
3. The way in which the issue is resolved shall be fit and peaceful. (Unfit ways will not be followed, let alone resorting to violence or tough measures.)
4. Pending the arrival at a settlement, the status quo is to remain. (China has no intention to seek a settlement now. It follows that all should remain as they are now, and both China and Britain should refrain from doing anything harmful to the prosperity in Hong Kong.)
5. Compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao have been actively supporting the nation's construction over the past 32 years. (Peking praises the people in Hong Kong. "You have made contributions to the nation over a long period. The Chinese

Government will not treat you in a less than due manner"). 6. Hong Kong is an important centre with international significance. (The Chinese Government will not under-estimate the important role Hong Kong plays. It will not unduly cause damage to important.) 7. The Chinese Government will certainly resolve the issue in an appropriate manner when conditions are ripe. (Laying stress on the word "appropriate" implies that no rash action will be taken.) 8. Hong Kong and Macao will continue to play their due roles after the issue has been settled. (There has yet to be any concrete idea on sustaining the role Hong Kong plays in bringing huge benefits to China in trade, communication, tourism and finance. Nevertheless, it is certain that China will continue to make use of Hong Kong. If Hong Kong fails to play the useful role it used to play, it will not be an "appropriate arrangement" and revision will be made to the arrangement until true appropriateness has been achieved.

That is what the Chinese authorities are in a position to say. Most important of all is this sentence: "To make appropriate arrangement when conditions have turned ripe, and the present situation will be maintained before a settlement is made." In our view, the people of Hong Kong cannot but be contented with what the Chinese authorities have said. To keep the status quo and make an appropriate settlement in future. How far the future will be? It is unknown for the present. How appropriate it will be? It depends on what prevails then; it cannot be foreseen now. Conditions change all the time, which makes it impossible for anyone to make an accurate prediction.

CSO: 4000/177

AN INTERVIEW WITH WANG XIZHE ON THE DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT

Hong Kong CH'I-SHIH NIEN-TAI [THE SEVENTIES] in Chinese No 7,
1982 p34-38

[Interview with Wang Xizhe [3769 1585 0772] by Wang Huaixue [3769
2037 7185] at Guangzhou on 26 December 1980]

[Text] Interviewer's note: When word arrived that Wang Xizhe had received a sentence of 14 years I became very sad. Wang Xizhe was arrested in April of 1981, and prior to this many friends concerned about the issue of democracy in China traveled to Guangzhou to meet with him. He expressed interest in meeting interviewers and during the last half of 1980 I interviewed him 3 times, the last interview taking place on 26 December 1980. In August of 1981, John Slade, the editor of the British New Left Review visited Hong Kong and we discussed the interview. He said that I could submit the interview to them for publication so it was sent to their editorial department in England. The interview was finally published in the February 1982 issue of the New Left Review, but in excerpt form rather than the entire interview. After hearing that Wang Xizhe had been sentenced I felt that because this possibly was the last interview given prior to his arrest that the complete text would be beneficial in understanding his viewpoint.

The Democratic Movement Has Three Battlefronts

[Question] Can we first discuss whatever progress the democratic movement is now making in China?

[Answer] The democratic movement in China can now be divided into three battlefronts. The first battlefront consists primarily of the reform faction within the party, which currently is in the midst of a discussion of the breadth of the democratic reforms. The second battlefront, led by intellectuals, consists of the worlds of art, literature and theory. They are now conducting deep, widespread discussions on China's political policy as well as the policy on art and literature. The third battlefront, and

the one on which I place relatively greater emphasis, consists primarily of youthful workers and youthful students. During the past year this battlefront experienced relatively lively developments, especially in taking part in elections and in forming associations. This year, students of the Shanghai Fudan University, the Hunan Teacher's College, Beijing University, the Beijing People's University and Guizhou University all had students who directly participated in elections; students want more and more to express their serious attitudes concerning their rights to be and to exist and to show their concern for important national affairs.

[Question] You have said that the democratic movement has three battlefronts. Are the first two official democratic movements and is the other a popular democratic movement?

[Answer] That ought not to be the viewpoint. No matter whether they are official or popular, the main thing is to see which goals they attain. Popular demand regarding the extent of democratization certainly exceed those of officialdom. However, in terms of the democratic reforms now possible in China, such as separation of party from government, direct participation in government by the people, freedom of the press and freedom of publication, the goals of the reform faction within the party, the intellectuals and the youthful democratic warriors are consistent and cannot be divided into popular and official goals.

'They Wish To Carry Out Reforms Under the Dictatorship of One Party'

[Question] You just said that the youthful democratic warriors' demands for democratic reforms are greater than those of the other two groups. However, if they make their demands in an even stronger fashion is it possible that there will be a contradiction between them and the official reform faction?

[Answer] In terms of current conditions, there still are no sharp contradictions even though some traces have appeared. For example, on the one hand the reform faction within the party published articles calling for reform of the political system, but, on the other hand HONG QI [RED FLAG] recently published an article specially solicited from a commentator who called for a nationwide halt for support for movements expressing different political views. This indicates that the reform faction within the party still lacks faith in the masses and fears that the masses will make radical demands which will endanger the rights they have already gained. They wish to carry out reforms within the party only under the dictatorship of the communist party alone, while the masses oppose the dictatorship of a single party. The masses recognize the leadership of the communist party but do not recognize one-party dictatorship with the communist party controlling the entire political situation. It is possible that in the future conflict over this point will develop between officials and the people, but at present there is no sharp conflict.

[Question] You believe that the three factions have a unanimous goal, just what is this goal?

[Answer] At present, this goal is abstract democratic reform. For example, in economics the authority could be handed down to the enterprises; in art and literature the hundred schools could be truly permitted to contend; in politics all levels of the people's consultative congress ought to be elected from the masses. Everyone is pretty much in agreement in these areas. For example, when the bureaucrats of the Hunan Teacher's College suppressed the students' democratic rights they held a demonstration to fight for their just rights and not only won the support of the intellectuals they also won that of the party central committee. As far as I can recall the party central committee for the most part has always been critical of students. Things were different, and on the contrary they believed that Shu Ming [5685 2494] of the Hunan election committee committed an error. This clearly demonstrates the unanimity of the goals held by the reform faction within the party, the intellectuals and the youthful students.

[Question] In the future, which battlefield will have the greatest influence in promoting the process of democratization in China?

[Answer] The youthful workers and the youthful students will have the greatest influence because they are young and the future belongs to them.

[Question] Is the expression the future belongs to them merely a slogan?

[Answer] Not at all, because their ideology is the least conservative and especially because they grew up during the 10 years of the Cultural Revolution. In their thought there is relatively little of the "orthodox socialist ideology" of Stalinism and Maoism. They are more prone to consciously investigate the true socialist ideology that exists in their own minds. Although there are some students who disagree with Marxist and socialist ideology, they are in the minority and the great majority of youthful democratic people still endeavor to support what they understand to be socialist ideology. Moreover, in view of current circumstances, they are most likely to join together to form strong public opinion and social forces in order to promote social reforms.

[Question] Do they now have any formal organization?

[Answer] Their organization is still in the early stages, such as putting out publications and conducting study groups. Throughout the nation 20-some municipal people's publications editors organized the All-China People's Publication Association. This is a national association and although the ties are somewhat loose

it does express a particular tendency and intent, which is that all forces of opinion throughout the nation should join together as a force for reform. Moreover, this generation of young people, no matter whether in the party, the government or the military or in factories or enterprises, all will become successors and, consequently the state of their thought will determine the state of thought in future society.

[Question] You have just said that youthful students and workers consciously wish to study what they understand as Marxism, but, what does their ideological structure consist of?

[Answer] Their ideological structure consists of Marxism.

[Question] Then, by what means do they understand Marxism?

[Answer] Basically, they understand Marxism as a democratic ideology which has the goal of liberating mankind. They certainly do not see it as a Stalinist dictatorship or as an ideology whereby the name of proletarianism is used to repress the proletariat. Consequently, socialism is united with democracy and without democracy there can be no socialism, there can be no socialism which at the same time is undemocratic. This is entirely impossible and itself is a form of contradiction.

[Question] Do they wholeheartedly accept this kind of thought?

[Answer] Such thought stands in absolute supremacy.

The Proletariat Can Have Multiple Political Parties

[Do they see a democratic system as being a two party system or a multiple party system?

[Answer] Some activists of the young democratic movement have expressed this view and their also are those who believe that a one party system can implement democracy. However, the great majority of them believe that there ought to be a multiple party system and that the government should be under the control of multiple parties. Such a system does not stand in contradiction with Marxism. They believe that the communist party is only one of the political parties that can be organized by the proletariat, and there should be no conflict between the political parties organized by the proletariat, there rather should be unification with other progressive forces. There definitely ought not to be any "single entity," as this will definitely lead to corruption. If the communist party wishes to maintain its name as the vanguard of the proletariat it ought not to uphold a single party system as the ills of bureaucratism will otherwise grow beyond remedy. The prestige of the communist party can be maintained only with multiparty supervision.

[Question] What do they see as the social and historical conditions for implementing a multiparty system, do they believe that China now possesses the social and historical conditions that western nations have in carrying out a multiparty system?

[Answer] They generally believe that at present it is impossible to establish a political party on an equal basis with the communist party. I am of the same mind. The communist party has controlled the government for a long time and all human talent throughout the whole country belongs to the communist party. It also is a political party which has a revolutionary tradition, and one which moreover is guided by Marxist ideology, so it is able to enlist great amounts of human talent. It is therefore impossible at this time to think of immediately establishing a party comparable in strength to the communist party. This is also true in terms of the economic foundation. Although reforms in the economic system are now being gradually promoted, there nonetheless still is a state ownership system under centralized state power. A multiparty system can only be established on the economic foundation of simultaneous development of a diverse ownership system (including collective ownership, cooperative societies, collective management of enterprises and small-scale capitalist production). Could free capitalism ever be restored in China? I think not. China can only develop on the order of what I originally thought of as a "new democracy." "New democracy" is new capitalism, but the capital is in the hands of private individuals and control is exercised by the state which is under the leadership of the proletariat. One portion is controlled by collectives, no matter whether they are large collectives or small collectives. Of course private individuals also have some but this is of an extremely small quantity. At present, China is definitely developing in this direction. After the economic system has undergone adjustments and reforms and after the development of freely competing enterprises this basis will then provide the foundation for the growth of political parties reflecting collectives of different interests or the interests of different levels. At present, some social groups or new organizations can be established or there can be a reorganization of democratic party factions.

The State of 'Political Tutelage' Should Be Concluded

[Question] You place great emphasis on the economic foundation of the system of government, for example, the relationship between the ownership system and political parties. However, are there any problems with the thought of the Chinese people? Considering the educational level and political consciousness of the Chinese people, can China implement western style democracy without coming to grief?

[Answer] All of this can be gradually inculcated and trained. For example, the Chinese people may not comprehend the workings of a television set but this does not mean they have no need to

watch television; they can deepen their comprehension of television during the process of using it. If a democratic system is seen as a kind of commodity then the commodity itself will stimulate a need.

[Question] This is precisely the "political tutelage" of Sun Zhongshan [Sun Yatsen]. He referred to the three stages of "military government," "political tutelage" and "constitutional government."

[Answer] No, they are not at all the same. I believe that modern China ought to be all done with the stage of political tutelage. The period from 1949 to the present actually has been Sun Zhongshan's stage of political tutelage and that should be over by now. Jiang Jieshi [Chiang Kaishek] remained in the stage of political tutelage and never implemented constitutional government. Mao Zedong spoke for the communist party in criticizing the Nationalist Party for not implementing constitutional government in the shortest possible time, but what made people regretful was that after the Chinese communists won power they also did not do so, and even now are still in the stage of political tutelage. The political tutelage of the Chinese communists is the training of the people under the sole dictatorship of the communist party, which actually constitutes autocratic rule, and this truly is harmful to the communist party.

[Question] Does the present stage still belong to the stage of political tutelage?

[Answer] The present is already a transitional stage from political tutelage toward constitutional government, and the reform of the political system is an example of this transition. Is a stage of transition necessary? I believe that it is. I agree that China ought to experience the stage of political tutelage and when society is in a period of stability the people should gradually be inculcated with democratic consciousness, but it must be noted first that this stage should not be overly long and second that the period of transition will engender levels and groups having privileges. These levels or groups will never believe that the people can truly stand up to exercise their democratic rights.

[Question] Actually, isn't there a contradiction here? The Chinese people's democratic consciousness must be trained by a political party, but in the process of training, the nature of this political party also will change and become autocratic, extending its dictatorship over the Chinese people. How should this contradiction be resolved? Is there any hope that the reform faction within the party will resolve it?

[Answer] There are two paths. the first is for the reform faction within the party to promote it, but this is not very likely. In the final analysis, the greatest pressure ought to come from the

masses--the workers and the intellectuals. From the reforms in China this year, we can see that from the "April 5th" movement of 1979 to the smashing of the gang of four and to the most recent reform movement, all originated from the lower levels. They first made these demands which were then accepted by the upper levels.

Reform Through Force Will Only Lead to Control by Force

[Question] Let's return for a moment to the three battlefronts of the reform movement. You naturally belong to the third group and are primarily a Marxist thinker, so do you believe that China ought to move toward communism?

[Answer] I believe that this is not a question of whether something ought to happen or not. If we believe in historical inevitability, then no matter what beneficial reforms we carry out, all lead toward communism. This is because it is not a man-made stage, Marxists believe that communist society is a stage of human society that must develop. However, I believe that no society can be perfect.

[Question] Do you mean to say that even a communist society will have problems?

[Answer] Yes. I cannot conceive of a society free of problems. At present, we can use our abilities to make society more humane and more rational. The humaneness and rationality of today, in Marxist terms, are that authority does not exceed the society's economic limits. We now can only on the one hand promote the reform faction within the party and on the other hand unite the masses to form a huge limiting power to oversee the nation, reform it and place the fate of the nation directly in the people's hands. These are our tactics. I am basically opposed to violence because if this is the only means of reform it then demonstrates that the social conditions for reform have not yet developed. If the social conditions remain undeveloped, but force is used to carry out reforms the results of the reforms must be maintained with force. Such a course can only result in the creation of a strata which will derive benefit from the use of force to uphold political power. This is an insight which I derived from reading the debates between Karl Kautsky and Lenin. Karl Kautsky then believed that the Russian revolution should not utilize Bolshevik methods of reform, while Lenin believed that they ought to. Lenin believed that after using force to overthrow the czar they could establish a highly democratic society. However, practice did not prove this to be true, because after they overthrew the czarist dictatorship and attempted to establish a democratic government Lenin was unable to get majority support in the elections to adopt a constitution. He then had to use force to maintain his own authority, and in the ensuing period he gradually built up a power structure which relied on force to retain its advantages.

I think that the Stalinist theory of using force to support political power is also derived from that period. As for the tactics of the democratic movement, I believe there should be utmost respect for the law and thoroughgoing education of the masses to allow the great majority of the people to express their opinions and exercise the power of public opinion. This is a more enlightened method.

"'Opportunist Bureaucrats' are Opposed to All Change"

[Question] The party has a reform faction and naturally also has a conservative faction. How do the two compare?

[Answer] This must be examined in the light of concrete issues. On the issue of publishing, I still have my doubts whether or not either the reform or anti-reform faction will formulate publication laws which will benefit the people. If publication laws were democratic the masses would then have the right to express their views. This would not be welcomed by any political party which exercised single-party dictatorship over the system of national government. No democratic party will ever fear the voice of the people.

[Question] As for the issue of "where is China headed," are there any differences between the reform and conservative factions within the party?

[Answer] Yes, there are differences. A recent article of mine titled "Mao Zedong yu Wenhua Dageming-Mao Zedong and the Great Cultural Revolution" referred to the conservative faction as "opportunist bureaucrats." They really have never thought about socialism and only want to be officials. They want everything to remain unchanged and want to return to the China of 17 years ago. These are their ideals. The "whatever faction" wants to return to the period of the Cultural Revolution and supports the social relationships of the period of the Cultural Revolution.

[Question] Can the "whatever faction" be called Maoists?

[Answer] Yes, they can. Broadly speaking, the reform faction of today still claims to be Maoist, but actually the "whatever faction" are the Maoists and the reform faction merely waves the banner of Mao Zedong to carry out its reforms. The reform faction does this in order to gain mainstream support because of the inextricable ties between Mao Zedong and the history of the Chinese communists. The Chinese communists would be harmed by denying Mao Zedong. Moreover, Chinese tradition operates in the same fashion and the issue of an emperor is one which should be avoided at all cost.

[Question] You have said that some Chinese communists wish to restore the social conditions of 17 years ago prior to the Cultural

Revolution. Can these people be described as Liuists [pro Liu Shaoqi]?

[Answer] They definitely are not Liuists. This is because the political policies of 17 years ago were not entirely based on what Liu Shaoqi advocated but rather were based on what the "joint forces" of Liu Shaoqi and Mao Zedong advocated. What Liu Shaoqi truly advocated was only carried out between 1950 and 1952 and there is considerable consistency between my views and what he advocated at that time. We both believe that China ought to enter a period of new democracy, which is to permit simultaneous development within a diversified economy. This of course was criticized by Mao Zedong. Mao believed that there should be cooperativeization of the countryside and that socialist reforms should be carried out in municipal industry and commerce, while the intellectuals should be suppressed. Liu Shaoqi had no choice but to carry this out. We can now be described as pro Liu Shaoqi and as restoring some of what he advocated, such as the restoration of a varied economy.

'Is the Collapse of the Rural Communes Progress or Failure'?

[Question] Has the countryside already started to divide up the fields?

[Answer] Yes, the countryside now basically has a responsibility system of divided fields.

[Question] The people's communes have already collapsed, haven't they?

[Answer] They actually have already collapsed but this is progress rather than failure, because the standard of progress or failure is not any ideal, but rather it is whether or not they can actually achieve social progress and whether or not they can bring the masses any economic or political benefits. Ideals which must be realized through sacrifice by the people are nothing more than the banners of a Marxist paradise. The people want only real things.

[Question] China will achieve modernization by the year 2000 and do the reform faction and the conservative faction have differences regarding this goal?

[Answer] In principle the two factions do not have any differences, both wish to accomplish the four modernizations and strive to win mass support. However, regarding concrete methods, it is necessary to carry out political and economic reforms in order to implement the four modernizations and the conservative faction is not in full agreement on this point because the implementation of the reforms will necessarily reduce their authority. For example, there now is a plan to institute an advisory system to permit

young people with professional knowledge to assume authority and meanwhile ask elderly, incapable cadres to step down. However, as soon as the newspapers mentioned the implementation of an advisory system the old cadres immediately clamored saying that earlier on the gang of four had attacked them and now another group was taking a turn. These old cadres believe that they ought to be officials. They are unwilling to step down and they are by no means the only ones to feel this way. They represent certain powers as well as the people around them. For example, they represent all the people they have promoted, who naturally wish them to remain in power as this works to their advantage. Therefore, even if they wish to step down they will run into objections from their relatives, subordinates and friends. These other factors therefore make them unwilling to step down.

Mao Zedong Differs From the Bureaucrats

[Question] The conservative faction that you have mentioned, aside from a desire to retain its perogatives, does it have any other program or political line?

[Answer] Nothing at all. It has no political line, but only wishes to maintain its present benefits.

[Question] This is just like Mao Zedong's criticisms. Do you believe that as a revolutionary leader Mao Zedong initiated the Cultural Revolution purely for his own interests?

[Answer] Mao Zedong is not at all in the same category. Those bureaucrats have absolutely no principles or goals, but only wish to maintain their own interests. Mao Zedong had his own political program and ideals which were a somewhat unrealistic ideology of agricultural socialism--in this impoverished and backward state he wished to implement a socialism which provided for the people according to their needs. Mao Zedong believed that the faster there were changes to the ownership system of the means of production the faster that socialism would be established. Mao Zedong had ideals and had programs, he was no opportunist. From the 1950s until his death he always firmly supported his programs and ideals, and on this point I have the greatest respect for him. From the very beginning of the 1950s, Mao Zedong constantly wished to implement agricultural socialism, and in order to attain his goals he had no choice but to support them by repressing his opposition. He never acted out of a purely selfish interest to grasp power. Those opportunist bureaucrats are quite different, they have no principles and have no ideals. Who are they anyway? They primarily are peasants who joined the ranks during the War of Liberation. People such as Zhou Enlai were intellectuals who embraced Marxist ideals, but people like Huang Yongsheng [7806 3057 0524] were peasants whose only thought was dynastic change and who participated in the revolution only to

improve their own conditions. They therefore believed that after the revolution succeeded they ought to return to farming. The problem is that their status changed and they brought honor to their ancestors. They did not have faith in any "isms," but joined the communist party knowing that it was to their benefit.

Has China Taken a Step Forward?

[Question] You just referred to the reform faction within the party. After the Third Session of the Fifth National People's Congress the party and the government began to separate. This is the progressive aspect and of course there also is a conservative aspect, but generally speaking, has China taken a step forward?

[Answer] China has taken a step forward. After the elimination of the four great freedoms (speaking out freely, airing views fully, holding great debates and writing big-character posters) should be seen in the light of the conditions under which they were eliminated. I have written an article criticizing the elimination of the four great freedoms, directing my criticism toward the few people who believe that after the elimination of the four great freedoms they could openly do as they wished. Why were the four great freedoms eliminated at that time? It was because at that time the democratic movement had in certain respects become a chaotic movement. The ten years of calamity had left behind a great many problems which could not be immediately resolved. Under such conditions repression of the four great freedoms was not legal and was unreasonable, but it could be understood. It was done in order to stabilize conditions at that time. However, the key problem is that after elimination of the four great freedoms the people ought to have been given some other means of expressing their views. This is the issue of the publications law. The Fifth National People's Congress ought to have formulated a new publication law and a new news reporting law to guarantee people the right to express their views. This would have been more responsible. As a result, the elimination of the four great freedoms was thoroughly welcomed by the obstinate bureaucrats who felt that peace had been attained and that no one dared attack them. Nonetheless, the elimination of the four great freedoms also had positive results: first, stabilization of society; second, even though one means of expression had been suppressed they certainly would be able to find another means of expression.

On the other hand, the Third Session of the National People's Congress was more willing to make positive statements and actively offer views. For example, in seeking an explanation in the "Bao Gang" [1405 6921] affair, the central committee emphasized judicial independence, but there still remains a very difficult process before the truth of this can be seen. Nonetheless, at least the principle of judicial independence has been recognized. Is there any real possibility of separation of party and government?

I believe that it actually will be very difficult and that there are many factors which limit the realization of this principle.

First of all, the principle of separation of party and government will ultimately be decided by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. In other words, if they later decide they do not want to separate the party and the government they can make that decision on their own, the power to decide whether or not to separate rests entirely in their hands. Not until the National People's Congress has the authority to decide which form of government should be exercised will there be any realization of the separation of party and government. This is quite impossible at present.

The Four Modernizations Addresses only "Objects" and Ignores "People"

[Question] The final question is rather broad. Are you optimistic about the four modernizations? Are there any flaws in the concept of the four modernizations and should there be a fifth modernization?

[Answer] I agree with Wei Jingsheng [7614 0079 3932] regarding "the fifth modernization," and this modernization actually has already been accepted by the officials. Four modernizations alone are insufficient because they address only "objects" and ignore "people." They mention only construction of things and pass over the construction of social relationships. Fascism and dictatorship also can attain the goals of material construction. The basic quality of socialism is democracy, so if we produce only for the sake of production and ignore the people's democratic rights and standard of living, this actually becomes a new form of "alienation." In capitalist society the people are alienated from the means of production, while under Stalinism the people work more and more but have fewer and fewer democratic rights. There is no connection between the self and what is produced, and this is alienation. So there is a need for a fifth modernization--democracy.

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HONG KONG GROUP POLLS RESIDENTS ON 1997 ISSUE

HK130430 Hong Kong SSOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 13 Aug 82 p 11

[Text] We first set out to find out people's spontaneous reaction to the term "the future of Hong Kong." Twenty-six percent said it meant the return of Hong Kong to China; 18 percent referred to 1997 and the lease; 10 percent took the phrase to mean economic development; while 29 percent did not know what it meant.

The highest percentages of "don't knows" were in the 45-60 age group, with six or less years of schooling, and from households with monthly incomes of less than \$3,000.

The interviewers then read a short statement explaining to the interviewees the 1898 convention of Beijing, and asked whether they were concerned with the new territories lease expiring in 1997.

Forty-nine percent said they were concerned, 31 percent not quite, 17 percent not at all and three percent said it was beyond their concern.

Asked for reasons, 34 percent of those expressing concern said it was because their lifestyles or the political/social system would change; 10 percent said they were concerned with their children's well as their own future; and two percent said that Hong Kong would be returned to China and China was not democratic, or that they were worried about Hong Kong's economic development as well as employment opportunities.

Among those who were */not/* [denotes italics as published] concerned, 23 percent of that group said it was because they did not know how to show concern or that it was beyond their concern; 21 percent that it concerned only the government; 26 percent left it to fate; while seven percent said 1997 was still a long time away.

As for attitudes towards the issue of Hong Kong's future, 53 percent said they have never discussed it, 28 percent seldom and 19 percent often talked about it.

Asked if 1997 was a problem which needed solving, 82 percent said yes, nine percent said no, and nine percent replied "don't know."

Asked if they had taken precautionary measures, 97 percent said no.

Of this 97 percent, 33 percent gave as their reason an inability to do so, another 30 percent were resigned to fate and 21 percent said they did not know what to do. The rest were "don't knows."

Of the three percent minority who said they had taken precautionary measures, 48 percent said they would leave Hong Kong, 19 percent said they were only "psychologically prepared for whatever happens," while 10 percent said they were saving more money.

Asked if the 1997 lease had any effect on Hong Kong people, 51 percent said no, 41 percent said "a little" while three percent said "a great deal"; five percent were "don't knows."

Among those who thought there were effects, 49 percent said it was "worrying," 39 percent that economic development and investment were affected, 10 percent that emigration would increase and six percent that property and land values would fall (the total adds up to more than 100 percent because some mentioned more than one effect).

Asked if uncertainty was affecting their own lives, 84 percent said no, 14 percent said yes, while two percent were "don't knows."

Among the 14 percent who said yes, 40 percent said they would make less long-term investment, 13 percent said their future was uncertain, nine percent talked of emigrating and eight percent said they did not dare buy properties. The uncertainty was also a "psychological burden" to 17 percent.

Asked which of five solutions to the 1997 issue they thought were /possible/, [denoted italics as published] 19 percent picked maintenance of the status quo, three percent Hong Kong remains under British administration but under Chinese sovereignty; three percent though a return of Hong Kong to China; two percent that Hong Kong becomes a special economic zone of China and two percent that it becomes an independent city state.

However, some respondents also suggested other possible solutions: "Negotiations between Britain and China" 11 percent; "renewal of the lease" seven percent. The "don't knows" totalled 56 percent.

Asked which of the five solutions they /preferred/ [denotes italics as published] most as well as least, and which they thought more likely, the status quo solution registered the highest percentage (69 percent) in the most preferred and most likely (39 percent) categories.

Return to China was the least preferred (55 percent) and fourth in the most likely category (seven percent). Independence was thought most likely by only three percent.

Asked how acceptable they thought each of the five solutions were, 95 percent said maintenance of the status quo was acceptable (figures include those who

thought the solution was "all right"); 64 percent felt that way about Hong Kong remaining under British administration but under Chinese sovereignty; 42 percent about Hong Kong becoming a special economic zone; 37 percent about independence; and 26 percent thought a return to China acceptable.

However, three of the suggested solutions were not understood by some respondents: SEZ [Special Economic Zone] (32 percent), independence (17 percent) and Hong Kong remaining under British administration but under Chinese sovereignty (15 percent).

No one thought any of the options, except independence, impossible. Three percent said independence was impossible.

The main reasons given for the acceptability of the status quo solution were satisfaction with the situation, that there would be no change and that freedoms would still be enjoyed.

The main reasons given by the minority (five percent) who thought the "status quo" solution unacceptable were poor administration and welfare, inflation, the fact that the lease issue was not yet solved and that Hong Kong should belong to China.

Asked why Hong Kong remaining under British administration but under Chinese sovereignty was acceptable, the main reasons given were familiarity with British rule and that it meant "no change." Among the 17 percent who felt this solution was unacceptable, their main reasons were the confusion such a system would create and that Hong Kong should belong to China.

No clear reasons were given for the acceptability of Hong Kong becoming a SEZ, but among the 23 percent who thought this unacceptable, the main reasons cited included an end to freedoms, poor Chinese administration and that economic development would cease.

Among those who felt that independence was acceptable, an overwhelming 53 percent gave "freedom from control by others" as the reason.

However, an equal 37 percent said independence was not acceptable. The main reason (56 percent) was the territory's lack of natural resources.

Those who felt it was acceptable that Hong Kong be returned to China gave no particular reason why. Among the 67 percent who thought this was unacceptable, poor Chinese administration, an unfamiliar new life-style, lower living standards and "no freedom" were the main reasons cited.

Asked what would you do if each of the five solutions materialised, 95 percent said they would stay in Hong Kong if the status quo was maintained, two percent said they would not worry, one percent said they would try every means to go abroad and two percent said "don't know." When asked if they would emigrate if the chance was provided, 43 percent of those polled said yes.

Seventy-two percent said they would stay if Hong Kong remained under British administration but under Chinese sovereignty, five percent said they would try every means to leave, three percent said they would not worry and four percent were "don't knows." Again, just under half (46 percent) of those who had not mentioned leaving said they would emigrate if given the chance. (Fifteen percent did not understand the term.)

If Hong Kong became a SEZ, 50 percent said "no worry," one percent would go to China and four percent were "don't knows." Thirty-two percent did not understand the term. Fifty-four percent of those who had not mentioned leaving said they would emigrate if they had the chance.

If Hong Kong became independent, 64 percent would stay, seven percent would try every means to leave, five percent said they would not worry, one percent would go to China, four percent said "don't know" and 17 percent did not understand the term. Forty-five percent would emigrate if they had the chance.

If Hong Kong were returned to China, 58 percent would stay, 22 percent would try every means to leave, 11 percent would not worry, three percent would go to China and four percent were "don't know." Fifty-three percent would emigrate if they had the chance.

We also felt it important to define what respondents thought were the most important aspects of the status quo.

Eight aspects were mentioned: economic system (37 percent thought this was the most important), lifestyle (35 percent), housing (18 percent), employment (16 percent), free trade (15 percent), freedom of speech (11 percent), adequate supply of goods and freedom to shop (10 percent), and transportation (9 percent). However, respondents for their part named two other aspects: the political system (10 percent) and democracy (6 percent).

Asked when they thought was the latest time for an announcement of a solution, 33 percent said within two years, 20 percent within five years and 18 percent within 10 years; 25 percent said the timing did not matter.

Asked who they thought had the most influence on solving the problem of Hong Kong's future, China came out top with 44 percent; followed by investors in Hong Kong (23 percent), Hong Kong people 19 percent. Only one percent thought the Hong Kong governor had the most influence.

Sixty-two percent thought assurances given so far by Chinese leaders--that investors need not worry about the future of Hong Kong--were inadequate. Only 32 percent thought they were adequate; six percent were "don't knows."

Among those who thought Chinese assurances inadequate, 21 percent felt that if China and Britain were to sign a new contract, people would cease to worry about the future. Another 19 percent thought it would be reassuring if China and Britain were to formally announce a solution.

There is a strong reluctance, particularly among the younger (age 15-34), better-off (household incomes exceeding \$5,000 a month) and better-educated, to purchase flats in China or abroad. A large majority (76 percent) would buy a flat in Hong Kong if they had the money, but the majority would not buy a flat in China (70 percent), or in a foreign country (60 percent) even if they had the money.

Sixty-four percent agreed that Hong Kong was of vital importance to China, nine percent disagreed; 63 percent also agreed that Hong Kong relied heavily on China and 29 percent disagreed.

While 95 percent agreed that Hong Kong people should play a role in deciding the future of Hong Kong, only 38 percent thought they would have the ability to influence any decision.

Reasons for considering Hong Kong as home:

	<u>Percent</u>
Born/grown up in Hong Kong	46
Get used to life in Hong Kong	40
Family in Hong Kong	27
Lived here for a long time	26
Sense of belonging	12
Friends in Hong Kong	10
Stable income	6
Many Chinese	6
Hong Kong is prosperous	3
Good food	3
Others each less than 3 percent	
Percentage of all polled	89

Reasons for not considering Hong Kong as home:

No sense of belonging	22
China is my home—I am Chinese	16
Hong Kong is not a country/no international status	11
Hong Kong is a transitional place/won't stay here long	10
Unstable politics/1997 lease problem	9
Hong Kong is a British colony	9
Not born in/grown up in Hong Kong	8
Local people have no authority to make decisions	5
Unstable job/low income	4
Too crowded	3
Others each less than 3 percent	
Percentage of all polled	11

CSO: 4000/173

HONG KONG OBSERVERS' GROUP OBJECTIVES DESCRIBED

HK130520 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 13 Aug 82 pp11

[The following item in boldface was published]

[Text] Who are the Hong Kong Observers?

A group of about 30 concerned Hong Kong people from various walks of life, including lawyers, educators, journalists and business executives...that is how the Hong Kong Observers describe themselves.

Established in 1977, their declared main objectives are:

To promote an interest to participate in the governance of Hong Kong.

To press and solicit the Government of Hong Kong to be responsive to the needs of Hong Kong people.

To organise research on issues of public interest affecting Hong Kong.

To promote community welfare.

"As an organisation concerned with various aspects of Hong Kong life, we want to help foster a climate in which a well-informed public can intelligently discuss issues of common concern. The future of Hong Kong is one such issue," the group says.

In the past two years, the observers have expressed great concern over the uncertainty of Hong Kong's future.

The lack of a "collective Hong Kong voice" when negotiations start over the territory's future is, they say, particularly worrying.

CSO: 4000/173

HONG KONG GROUP DISCUSSES, ISSUES DRAFT ON 1997

HK160314 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 16 Aug 82 p 14

[By Ian Nclean]

[Text] Is the future of Hong Kong to be decided by a Sino-British treaty of friendship and co-operation?

Perhaps not, but at least copies of a draft treaty sent to London politicians and members of the Beijing leadership last week may help to impress on them the importance of the 1997 issue in the minds of almost six million people.

Hong Kong's residents want some firm indication now of China's future intentions toward the colony and the authors of the treaty hope it will act as a catalyst in bringing about a formal response.

Prepared by the Hong Kong Prospect Institute (HPI)--a private think-tank of academics and intellectuals--the treaty is their contribution to the search for a satisfactory arrangement for the political future of Hong Kong.

Some political observers believe the treaty proposal is one of the most practical offered so far in the search for a solution to the 1997 problem.

Even the Hong Kong Belongers Association--which has no ties with the HPI--has suggested that Britain renounce the so-called "unequal treaty" provided its replaced by a new treaty which embodies and reflects the wish of the Hong Kong people.

"It is a matter of priorities," the HPI chairman, Professor Y. W. Lao, of Hong Kong's Chinese University explains.

"Which is more necessary to the Chinese leadership, advancing its four-modernisations programme and other internal political issues or taking back a small piece of earth--namely Hong Kong?

"Of course to them there is no question that domestic issues take priority but we must try and make them realise that modern economies, such as Hong Kong's, require considerable forward planning and the matter cannot be left up in the air much longer.

"Businesses and banks aren't going to wait around indefinitely for a decision and if nothing positive is forthcoming in the near future there is likely to be an economic exodus which will benefit nobody--not Hong Kong, nor Beijing nor London."

The HPI also hopes to convince the Chinese leaders that it would be against their national interests to take back Hong Kong before they achieve the goals of their modernisation programme.

And in another demonstration to Beijing on the level of concern in Hong Kong, it is planning a series of public seminars--the first will be held next month.

The HPI's nine board members are intellectual activists" who, in Prof Lao's words, are well represented in Hong Kong's academic and publishing circles and are generally well-connected with "people in important posts on the mainland who are interested in Hong Kong"--rumoured to include even Mr Den Xiaoping.

A copy of the draft treaty has been presented to the Hong Kong office of the New China News Agency--the official Chinese news agency--while others were sent, through private channels, to the high-ranking Chinese officials.

Apart from its chairman--better known by his penname S. K. Lao--the board includes the chief editorial writer of MING PAO, Mr William Chu, the chairman of the Hong Kong Observers, Mr Joseph Cheng, and the editor of SEVENTIES magazine, Mr Lee Yee.

"Initially we were an informal group, getting together for discussion on various matters, until last October when we decided to establish the institute," Prof Lao said.

"Since then we have published articles on the 1997 issue and held internal seminars.

"Our internal seminar members number about 60 who could best be described as intellectuals. They make up the working parties in charge of such tasks as research, investigation and seminar membership.

"In the past we tried to limit membership but the next step will be different as we popularise our ideas through the public seminars."

It is obvious from talking to members of the institute and from reading their literature that they are convinced London's role in deciding Hong Kong's future will be minimal.

Neither do they see the forthcoming visit to Beijing of the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, as being very productive as far as Hong Kong is concerned.

"About the most we can hope for from Mrs Thatcher's visit is an agreement that negotiations should be held as soon as possible," Prof Lao said.

He believes the best chance for an early, favourable response from China's leaders is if they can be convinced to view the situation from the point of whether they want a "useful or useless" Hong Kong.

The HPI says that in any consideration of the future of Hong Kong there are three basic principles which ought to be observed:

--focusing attention on the effects of the future instead of the rights and wrongs of the past.

Any proposal for the future of Hong Kong should base itself on what is practicable and on what is acceptable to the three parties concerned--Beijing, London and the residents of Hong Kong.

--in considering the political future, Hong Kong should be taken as a whole and the lease of Kowloon and new territories should not be treated as a separate issue.

The HPI, in defining the positions of the three parties concerned, says that Beijing claims that sovereignty over the whole of Hong Kong belongs to the People's Republic of China and the existence of unequal treaties signed by the Ching Government and British cannot be recognised.

The present prosperity of Hong Kong rests on its political and economic system and as this prosperity is of vital importance to the modernisation of China, the existing system should, for a period of time, be maintained.

London's view is that British rule of Hong Kong rests on provisions in past treaties. If these treaties are not recognised, the British rule will lose its legal basis.

Britain, however, appears not to be without understanding of the Chinese position concerning sovereignty over Hong Kong and to be willing, at the opportune moment, to negotiate with China over this matter.

It is because the British cannot ignore the legal basis of their rule of Hong Kong that the expiry of the lease of North Kowloon and the new territories cannot be swept under the carpet.

Hence, before the sovereignty problem of the whole of Hong Kong can be solved through negotiation, ways and means for solving the issue of the lease, such as its extension, must first be found.

The majority of Hong Kong's residents--while they have no objection to the positions of both China and Britain--nevertheless hope that some satisfactory solution can be found and believe that, in the search for such a solution, they ought to have the right of active participation.

It is their view that, if the authorities concerned fail to find a satisfactory solution before it is too late, the investors and the elite will have no alternative but to look to their own interests, individually and collectively.

According to the institute, the only way to pursue the matter is to seek a path on which to move gradually towards a solution in a conciliatory spirit.

"On the one hand, Britain should recognise the right on the part of China to claim sovereignty over the whole of Hong Kong and show willingness, at the opportune moment, to negotiate with the Chinese Government on the matter," Prof Lao said.

"On the other hand, China ought to recognise that it is of mutual benefit and in keeping with the interests and wishes of Hong Kong's inhabitants that it remain, for a considerable period of time, under British rule.

"The most feasible plan is for a treaty of friendship and co-operation."

For the time being the 1997 issue is of prime importance to the institute but, according to Prof Lao, this does not mean it will not involve itself at a later date in other local matters, such as improving education in the Chinese language.

CSO: 4000/173

MACAO NPC DELEGATES URGE NOT WORRYING ABOUT 1997

HK160256 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 16 Aug 82 p 14

[By our own correspondent]

[Text] Macao, 15 Aug--Investors in Hong Kong and Macao need have no worries about the 1997 lease issue, two local Chinese leaders said yesterday.

In fact, the subject should be ignored, one of them, Mr Ma Man-kee added.

Speaking in a radio interview, Mr Ma and Mr Ho Yin, Macao representatives to the Beijing National People's Congress and members of the Macao Legislative Assembly, urged people in Macao and Hong Kong to stop worrying about the new constitution of China.

Mr Ho said the new constitution will benefit the people of both territories, and that the term, "Special Administrative Zone," mentioned in the constitution refers to Taiwan and has nothing to do with Hong Kong or Macao.

Mr Ma said the 1997 topic--the cause of much anxiety in both territories--should be ignored.

The Chinese Government had repeatedly promised investors in Hong Kong and Macao that they would lose nothing "when the time comes," he said.

Any panic over the issue was purely "nonsense."

Mr Ma predicted that when the new constitution came into force, the political and economic spheres in China would become more stable and prosperous, bringing more benefits to Hong Kong and Macao.

Both Mr Ho and Mr Ma urged people in Macao to relax and be calm, and assured them there was "nothing to worry about" in the future.

CSO: 4000/173

TAIWAN GENERAL ON NEED FOR BETTER U.S. ARMS

OW171013 Taipei CNA in English 0934 GMT 17 Aug 82

[Text] Los Angeles, 16 Aug (CNA)--Gen Cheng Wei-yuan, chairman of the Vocational Assistance Commission for Retired Servicemen, the Republic of China, said here Monday that the ROC armed forces "need a plane better than our aging workhorse, the F-5E, to hold back the red hordes and to preserve the great strategic location of Taiwan."

Addressing the opening session of the 83rd Annual Convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, Gen Cheng said that in order to maintain peace in the Taiwan Straits and to defend freedom and U.S. position in Asia, the Chinese armed forces need advanced defensive weapons, especially fighter aircrafts.

Gen Cheng told an audience of 7,000 VFW members and guests, including William Clark, President Reagan's National Security Adviser, who was attending the convention on behalf of the president, that the Peiping regime has not ruled out the possibility of taking Taiwan by force. "The Red Chinese told the ROC that we have to surrender and be communized or face invasion," he said.

Noting that the Taiwan Relations Act of 1979 regards any move against Taiwan as a threat to U.S. security and interests in the western Pacific, Gen Cheng urged the United States to honor its commitment of providing defensive arms to the Republic of China.

"The Veterans of Foreign Wars has strongly supported our efforts to obtain improved armaments," he said. "You know these will be employed for the defense of freedom and peace and never used aggressively. We appreciate your help and hope it will be continued so that we may obtain high-performance aircraft to help defend not only Taiwan but the vital supply lines that link Japan and South Korea with the oil of the Middle East."

Gen Cheng was accorded a standing ovation and prolonged applause after his speech. He spoke after William Clark, who was pinch-hitting for President Reagan, who was unable to keep his appointment with the VFW.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars has two million members, with an additional 700,000 ladies auxiliary, from 10,000 VFW posts in America and overseas.

The convention, taking place here this entire week, is attended by 35,000 members and their families.

President Reagan was originally scheduled to speak at the convention Monday morning, but was unable to keep his date because he had to remain in Washington to deal with budget problems. Instead, he sent William Clark to speak on his behalf.

CSO: 4000/174

TAIPEI PAPER ADVISES IGNORING PEIPING'S WARNING

OW090743 Taipei CHINA POST in English 5 Aug 82 p 4

[Editorial: "U.S. Should Ignore Peiping's Warnings"]

[Text] The latest blast against U.S. foreign policy moves by the PEOPLE'S DAILY should be ignored or even rejected by Washington.

The latest criticism of U.S. moves is merely another attempt to force the United States to bow to Peiping's blackmail, threatening to downgrade its diplomatic relations with Washington if the arms sales issue of the Republic of China is not settled in Peiping's favor.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY published an article Sunday by Chang Yebai of the Institute of American Studies of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences saying that "the U.S. reluctance to discard its policy of intervention in mainland China's internal affairs has exposed the Red China-U.S. relations to the danger of retrogression and will give rise to serious consequences." It said that despite a U.S. statement on a wish to develop ties with Peiping, the Reagan administration "is unwilling to stop arms sales to Taiwan and still adheres to the Taiwan relations act which infringes upon mainland China's sovereignty and interferes with mainland China's internal affairs."

The above article is an obvious attempt for the Peiping regime to get the United States to change its present policy of continuing its supply of defensive arms to the Republic of China and to refrain from implementing the Taiwan relations act. Moreover, it also represents Peiping's attempt to seize Taiwan by diplomatic means with U.S. help.

CSO: 4000/174

TAIWAN OFFICIAL URGES DEFENSE INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT

OW190257 Taipei CNA in English 0237 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Taipei, 19 Aug (CNA)--Yu Chun-hsien, president of the control yuan, Wednesday called on the nation to further solidify and struggle and dedicate its whole strength to the all-out development of the national defense industry and augment the nation's self-reliance, as President Chiang Ching-kuo has instructed.

Yu said so when commenting on President Chiang's instructions at the Kuomintang Central Standing Committee meeting.

Yu expressed his profound regret because the wording on arms sales to this nation contained in the joint communique between Washington and Peiping released Tuesday totally contravened the letter and spirit of the Taiwan Relations Act.

He urged the United States Government to give a satisfactory explanation on this particular part of the communique.

The United States absolutely should not accede to Peiping's demand to set a date for ending arms sales to the Republic of China, and should not lower the quality nor decrease the quantity of the arms to be sold to this nation, he stressed.

As the Chinese communist "united front" smoke screen in the name of "peace" cannot be trusted, the U.S. Government should extend, in accordance with the Taiwan Relations Act, a supply of the most extensive variety of defensive weapons to the Republic of China. This will help safeguard the security of this country and the Asian and Pacific region, Yu urged.

He called on those American congress members who have a sense of righteousness to ride herd on the American Government as it goes about fulfilling the Taiwan Relations Act in its future actions toward this nation.

CSO: 4000/174

'CHENG CHIH CHIA' ON POLITICAL MODERNIZATION

OW081123 Taipei CHENG CHIH CHIA in Chinese 1 Aug 82 p 35

[Chang Nei-jen Article: "Political Modernization in a Changing Society"]

[Excerpts] At the opening ceremony of the 1982 National Development Seminar, Premier Sun Yun-hsuan delivered a speech entitled "To Create a Better Tomorrow." He pointed out: our national development is entering a transitional stage. Changes and adjustments are taking place in the industrial upgrading of the economy, the value system of society and the functions and operations of the political system. On the surface, there is an array of problems. But looking deeper, we find that these problems are unavoidable in the transitional period. In order to solve these problems, we must seek consensus, strengthen institutionalization and augment the decision-making function. Premier Sun's speech involved the issue of political modernization of a changing society. It is necessary to further analyze this issue and provide an explanation. [passage omitted]

As far as the Taiwan region is concerned, changes have taken place in the social and economic structure in the past 30 years, greatly affecting the people's attitude toward political participation and their political demands and creating direct and indirect pressure on the structure of the political system. Owing to the inflexibility of the political system in the Taiwan region, crises have occurred since the 70's either in the effectiveness to make policy decisions or in political institutionalization. They have not only harmed the rights and interests of the people but have also weakened the national strength. The government has realized this point. Premier Sun has pointed out the problems and ways to tackle them. If concrete actions are taken to solve these problems, they should be able to improve the functions of the political system and build the national strength. [passage omitted]

Since the government moved to Taiwan, it has adopted some measures to show its legality and authority. For example, the people's representative bodies at the central level have been retained, and their members have not been periodically reelected. The functions of the central organs and those of the local organs are overlapping. The government hopes to use such measures to show its legality and authority and overcome issues in this regard. In essence, China has been highly united since ancient times. The problem of

recognition very seldom occurs among the Chinese people whereas the people in other developing nations often remain loyal to their own tribe instead of showing loyalty to their nation. As far as legality is concerned, the legality of a government of a democratic nation is built on the foundation of the people's will. [passage omitted]

Also, the government has enforced martial law over a protracted period and restricted the establishment of new parties and the publication of new newspapers. The election of people's representatives at the central level has not been carried out according to schedule. Under the pretext of maintaining stability in the nation, there are many restrictions on the establishment of people's organizations, on freedom of speech and on election campaign activities. Therefore, the people have only limited participation in political affairs, and it is difficult to reflect the opinions at the lower level to those at the higher level. People without official positions have little power in supervising government administration. All this has finally created an issue of political participation and improper implementation of state policy. In a developing society, to expand political participation is an unavoidable trend. Such expansion should not be surpassed. The only correct way to solve the problem is to strengthen political institutionalization and enlarge the channels for political participation. In the past several years, there have been more channels for political participation. However, political participation will remain insufficient until basic restrictions are relaxed on a large scale. [passage omitted]

To solve the issue of recognition faced by the political system in the country and to set up rules for improving the functions of the political system, first of all, it is necessary to seek political consensus. [passage omitted]

Political consensus always involves two or more political bodies or individuals. In the past, the ruling party was the only dominant party. It seldom regarded other parties as opponents in any negotiation and always acted independently when making political decisions. There was no political body in the country equivalent in strength or with enough political capital that could ask the ruling party to sit down and negotiate and exchange views. Now, since 30 percent of the votes are in the hands of those not affiliated with the Kuomintang, there is the argument that the "ruling party must achieve mutual understanding in order to establish political consensus." [passage omitted]

The ruling party must strengthen dialogue with those not affiliated with the party in order to establish political consensus because they reflect the political opinions of 30 percent of the people. The ruling party must understand why these people uphold their concept of promoting democratic politics and hold different opinions on martial law, the restrictions with regard to new parties and newspapers, freedom of speech and the reelection of the people's representatives at the central level. [passage omitted]

Political institutionalization is a special feature of political modernization. In addition to institutionalizing the internal structure of the political system and specifying its functions, its main aim is to improve the

adaptability of the political system and its ability to solve problems. A political system is formed by people with a set of rules and regulations. In particular, it is formed by people. People of utmost competence should be invited to work for the government to formulate rules and regulations according to the current trend and to solve problems. [passage omitted]

As head of the cabinet, Premier Sun said that the government must exert itself with courage and confidence in greeting the transitional stage of our national development. He also put forward proposals to seek consensus, strengthen institutionalization and augment the decision-making function. It is gratifying that as a government leader, he understands the social and economic changes from a dynamic viewpoint and realizes the necessity to improve the adaptability of the political system and to strengthen the decision-making function. It is hoped that the government will show concrete actions instead of words and will solve step-by-step the many political problems which have remained unsettled for the past 30 years.

CSO: 4005/1212

TAIPEI JOURNAL DECRIES CRIMINAL CODE REVISIONS

OW080854 Taipei CHENG CHIH CHIA in Chinese 1 Aug 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Law Enacted at the Expense of Human Rights"--CHENG CHIH CHIA headline]

[Text] In spite of overwhelming opposition by the people, the legislative yuan has rashly forced through revisions of the criminal procedure code. It is not hard to see that, hereafter, the people's freedom of person and freedom of residence will be seriously impaired.

Respects for Those Who Have Argued Strongly on Just Grounds

A month ago, when the Ministry of Interior Affairs drafted revisions to the criminal procedure code, our journal had promptly raised objections and had clearly presented our views--from the new trend of thought on law and politics and from the viewpoint of protecting human rights--against granting the police the power of arresting any suspect without a warrant. In the past month, certain newspapers, magazines, scholars, experts, provincial and municipal assemblies and non-partisan legislators have steadfastly adhered to democratic convictions and argued on just grounds. Although our efforts have failed to prevent revisions to the criminal procedure code, the people are all the more aware of the haughtiness of the legislative yuan in defying public opinion. We would like to extend our thanks to the non-partisan legislators who have fought in valiant isolation of the legislative yuan and pay our tribute to the scholars and experts who have spoken out from a sense of justice and from their conscience and knowledge.

The Ruling Party's Course of Action Is Inconceivable

It is inconceivable why the administrative departments and the legislators of the ruling party were bent on passing the law in the short span of two weeks!

The Interior Ministry and some partisan legislators hold that, with the adoption of Article 27 of the criminal procedure code, police power in handling criminal cases will be restrained. To maintain social order, it is therefore necessary to broaden police power. However, Hsieh Sheng-fu, convener of the Judicial Committee of the legislative yuan, and Lei Yu-ch'i,

partisan legislator, hold that the additional article of the criminal procedure code is to prevent the police from arbitrarily summoning a suspect for questioning and to avoid other technical errors.

The above interpretations are contradictory and unconvincing. A suspect's right to employ a defense lawyer does not in any way affect police power in handling criminal cases and there is not the slightest need for broadening police power. In the past, the police have had the power to arrest criminals who have been caught redhanded and criminals at large without a warrant. Such arrests under direction of the prosecuturo not only tally with the democratic trend and conform to Article 8 of the Constitution of our country but also can maintain social order. Why should we now formulate measures that infringe on human rights and run counter to the constitutional system under the pretext of maintaining social order? Furthermore, the police have repeatedly violated human rights in the past and they must, therefore, be kept under strict control and punished according to the law. The illegal manner of handling criminal cases must no longer be allowed to exist. How can we now go so far as to legalize these illegal acts?

Political Issue

The ruling party has, on many occasions, reiterated that the revision of the criminal procedure code is an issue of law and must not be looked upon from the political point of view. This is only a way of avoiding the important and dwelling on the trivial. In fact, the criminal procedure code can also be called a procedural constitution [Cheng xu di xian fa 4453 1645 4104 2009 3127]. The Constitution only carries major guidelines concerning human rights. The protection of human rights largely depends on stipulations in the criminal procedure code. The revised articles concern freedom of person and freedom of residence--the major components of human rights--are are undoubtedly a political issue.

Possession of the power by the police to call in any suspect for questioning without issuing a formal summons not only violates the principle of law concerning arbitrary investigations, but also places on a par the police's power of investigation with that of the prosecutor. Thus, the legal procedure of regarding the prosecutor as the main body of investigation has been totally violated. The four conditions stipulated for "arrests under emergency conditions" have granted the police the power of arbitrarily arresting any suspects without warrants. Thus, the people's freedom of person is seriously encroached upon. Although it is stipulated that non-warrant arrests are to be exercised under "emergency conditions," the police will tend to abuse their power because these emergency conditions have not been clearly defined. In addition, granting of the power for the police to make arbitrary searches has deprived the people of their freedom of residence.

In democratic countries across the world today, only judges have the power of arrest. It is already a backward practice that prosecutors are also granted the power of arrest by the criminal procedure code enacted in our country in 1935. Another half century has passed. We have not only failed to catch up with the trend of the time but have also retrogressed to giving the police

the power of arrest without warrants. No wonder one non-partisan legislator openly alleged: "This will leave a weak point in the history of the legal system of China that can never be erased."

Political Price

The legislative yuan has finally passed the law on the revision of the criminal procedure code by extending the session for debate and by altering the rules of debate. Although the ruling party has demonstrated its political strength in passing the law, it has also paid a high political price. The success of the legislation has seriously damaged the image of the ruling party which has always claimed to "maintain close ties with the people," "stay firmly in the democratic camp" and "implement democratic and constitutional rule."

Besides damage to the image of the ruling party, the legislative yuan has also paid a painful price. In the first place, the people are more doubtful about the representation of the veteran legislators and have less confidence in the moral courage of the additionally elected partisan legislators. Internally, owing to the lack of demeanor of the "majority" of the legislative yuan, the gap between the partisan and non-partisan legislators will continue to widen and bring harm to the harmony and communications between the two sides. The gap between the additionally elected legislators and the veteran legislators will also widen.

However, what concerns us most is the price paid by human rights. After the adoption of the law, the people's freedom of person and freedom of residence will be more seriously encroached upon.

CSO: 4005/1212

TAIWAN MAKES BREAKTHROUGH IN DEVELOPING AMORPHOUS ALLOY

OW181237 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 15 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] A breakthrough in the study of amorphous alloy has been achieved in the Republic of China, but continued efforts must be exerted to surmount certain obstacles before it can be used for manufacturing aircraft engine parts.

Amorphous alloy is a newly discovered industrial alloy which is widely used in military and civilian industries. It is estimated that \$100 million can be saved each year if this alloy is used for manufacturing transformers, since transformers made of such an alloy can conserve energy. When it is used for manufacturing aircraft engine parts, it can increase the heat resistant capability of the same quantity of material by 50 degrees centigrade, which is significant as far as aircraft engines are concerned.

A proposal for developing amorphous alloys in the Republic of China was put forward at a recent symposium on modern engineering and technology. The meeting maintained that many countries today have devoted great attention to the potentials of amorphous alloys. Actually, a certain advanced research institute in Taiwan, after many years of hard work, has already developed solidification technology. Further research will be conducted in cooperation with the Institute of Industrial Technology; and the feasibility of commercial application of such an alloy will be determined when it is used for making transformers.

According to materials experts, tenacity and strength of amorphous alloys are stronger and their magnetic loss [ci sun 4318 2275] is lower than ordinary metals as amorphous alloys would not crystallize like ordinary metals. The key technological requirement for producing amorphous alloys is the "quick freezing technology"—the technology of lowering the temperature by 1 million degrees centigrade within 1 second [as published].

CSO: 4005/1212

TAIWAN INCREASES TRADE WITH WEST AFRICA

OW110636 Taipei CHINA POST in English 7 Aug 82 p 10

[Text] The two-way trade between Taiwan and 14 countries in west Africa reached US\$783 million in 1981, up 23 percent from 1980, with exports increasing 12 percent and imports increasing by 56 percent. Trade with individual countries in the area was as follows:

Nigeria: Total two-way trade was US\$532 million, up 18 percent over 1980. Of the total trade, exports on Nigeria were valued at US\$358 million, up 11 percent over 1980, while imports from Nigeria, mainly of crude oil, totaled US\$174 million, up 38 percent.

Liberia: Total two-way trade was US\$74 million, four times more than 1980. Taiwan exports to Liberia were US\$52 million, up 300 percent, while imports from that country were US\$23 million, up 26 percent.

Cameroon: Total two-way trade was US\$50 million, a decrease of 7 percent from 1980. Taiwan exported US\$39 million, a 15 percent decrease and imported US\$11 million, a 29 percent increase.

Ivory Coast: Total two-way trade was US\$42 million, 36 percent less than 1980. Taiwan's exports to Ivory Coast totaled US\$32 million, a 45 percent decrease, but imports from the Ivory Coast, mainly cotton, increased 25 percent to US\$10 million.

Ghana: Total two-way trade was US\$24 million, an 85 percent growth from 1980. Taiwan exported US\$14 million, up 300 percent and imported US\$9.4 million, a 21 percent increase over 1980.

The Upper Volta: Total two-way trade was US\$21 million, a 75 percent increase from 1980. The Taiwan exports to that country were US\$.26 million, down 65 percent, whereas imports, mainly of cotton, increased 91 percent.

Togo: Total two-way trade was US\$12 million, a 100 percent increase.

The total two-way trade in the above seven countries accounted for 96 percent of Taiwan's trade with 14 west African countries, and represented 39 percent of Taiwan's trade with Africa.

Taiwan exports to the above countries were mainly electrical products and machinery, while imports were mainly crude oil and cotton.

BRIEFS

LEGISLATORS DISCUSS JAPANESE TEXTBOOKS--Tokyo, 16 Aug (CNA)--An eight-member group of the legislators of the Republic of China, led by Lei Yu Chi, arrived in Tokyo this afternoon for a three-day visit here. Representatives Ma Soo Lay of the East Asian Relations Association and senior officials of the association met them at the Haneda airport. During the stay here the group will meet with Chinese scholars and overseas Chinese in Tokyo and Yokohama to exchange views on the controversial Japanese school textbook issue. They will also meet with Japanese dietmen, Japanese representatives from cultural circles and the press and call at the Interchange Association of Japan. The group will leave Tokyo 18 August to proceed their visit to the United States and Central and South American countries. [Text] [OW161043 Taipei CNA in English 1016 GMT 16 Aug 82]

CNA COMPUTERIZED SERVICE--Taipei, 16 Jul (CNA)--The Central News Agency Corp will introduce computerized Chinese language news service to local subscribers. A demonstration was held Wednesday for representatives of newspapers, broadcasting stations and television stations at the CNA headquarters office at the Chihching Building on Sungchiang Road. In order to provide better service to subscribers, Pan Huan-kun, president, said that the CNA will begin the computerized news service 1 April next year. CNA computerized its sending of Chinese language news to the United States beginning 26 January this year and results have been quite satisfactory, Pan said. The computerized operation can send 600 words per minute, compared to the current speed of one page (about 200 to 400 words) over 3 and 1/2 minutes through facsimile. The new way of news supply will cover Taipei, Taiwan Province (excluding remote islands) and Kaohsiung. [Text] [OW181738 Taipei CNA in English 1334 GMT 16 Jul 82]

CSO: 4000/174

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